

# Little Rock Civic Leaders Tell Us:

## 'MOB RULE MUST GO'

By A. B. MAGIL

"MOB VIOLENCE is one of the worst things that happened to our state in years." It was Bill Williams, executive secretary of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO, speaking from Little Rock over the long-distance telephone to *The Worker*. "I just got back from a two-day trip," he said earnestly. "I saw newspapers from Memphis, St. Louis and other places, and they're full of it. This sure hurts Arkansas."

The *Worker* also interviewed by phone a white PTA leader, the head of the Negro PTAs, and a white minister. All were in substantial agreement on the racist outrage in Little Rock and what needed to be done. The interviews took place before the federal troops arrived.

Williams disclosed that on the eve of school opening, the AFL-CIO, as well as churches and civic organizations, turned over to Superintendent of Schools Virgil T. Blossom statements calling on the people to comply with the integration law. These statements were never released. "They were held up," Williams said, "when Governor Faubus called out the National Guard."

Describing President Eisenhower as "strictly a milquetoast," he said the President "should have acted the first day of school and violence could have been prevented."

While the labor leadership backed desegregation, Williams made it clear that the membership was divided. He thought about 80 percent of the members supported the action of Governor Faubus, who was elected as a liberal with labor support. "We have an educational program to carry out among our members," he added.

MRS. L. L. WATT, president of the Council of Parent-Teacher Associations of Little Rock (the white PTAs) told *The Worker* that what happened last Monday—the racist mob violence that forced nine Negro students to leave Central High School—"make you feel ashamed."

"I am a believer in the law of the United States," she said. "We are quoted to the effect that 82 percent of our people are supporting what's been going on. [This was a reference to Governor Faubus' statement that a poll showed 82 percent of the people in the Little Rock area were backing him.] That's a mistake."

"You think that figure's wrong?" Mrs. Watt was asked. "I know it," she replied firmly.

She declined, however, to make any direct comment on the actions of Governor Faubus or President Eisenhower.

In standing up for the law Mrs. Watt, who formerly headed the Central High School PTA, said she was expressing the view of the majority of the 2,620 members of the Little Rock white PTAs.

"Our PTA policy is to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church and community. In doing this you don't judge by the color of the skin."

MRS. JO ANN HARRISON, president of the Council of Negro PTAs, said that "if President Eisenhower had done earlier

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### Eisenhower's 2-Month Delay

### Encouraged the Arkansas Mobsters

—See page 4

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### "WHAT'S WRONG WITH MY COUNTRY?"



ERTHA KITT

"Armstrong is absolutely right. We shouldn't go to Russia preaching things we are not."



TALLULAH BANKHEAD

"The White Citizens Councils are shocking. The KKK is as vicious and horrible as any Gestapo."



LOUIS ARMSTRONG

"If the people over there ask me what's wrong with my country, what am I supposed to say?"



LENA HORNE

"Personally I think people of all colors should be concerned about what's happening in the South."

## — ONE NATION, ONE LAW! —

An Editorial

IT WAS INEVITABLE that President Eisenhower or some other Chief Executive would have to take stern measures to overcome the organized racist political system in the Deep South by enforcing the United States Constitution. It was inevitable because lawlessness there has been tempered with for nearly 100 years. The Little Rock, Ark., mob which will have to be subdued with troops is the product of codified racism. The federal government and national political leaders have accommodated themselves to the Southern code.

Look into the contorted faces of white children in Little Rock hurling obscenities at Negro children in the code taught them that Negroes were not human beings. Observe the utter hysteria and blind hate on the face of a Little Rock white mother as she charges a police line to "rescue" her child from an association with Negroes.

See the mixture of gleeful ecstasy, contempt and fulfillment in the face of a young white man who, brick in hand, kicks an aging, defenseless Negro in the stomach just before his victim can take cover from the blow.

These are the "people of the South" pointed to by Southern congressmen as being against integration to the point that they will oppose it by making "blood flow" in Southern streets. Like Cerberus, the two-headed dog guarding the gates of Hades, the thought-controlled and brainwashed mob was always referred to as the guardian of segregation and the "southern way of life."

Nor can it be said that this is only a Southern product. Coddling the mob in Little Rock, as racist violence in Mississippi and elsewhere has been coddled recently, can cause

the sickness to spread. Northern racists too may be encouraged to acts of anti-Negro violence unless the violence in Little Rock is decisively suppressed and obedience to law upheld.

OFFICIALS of the federal government and the national leaders knew the mob existed; they knew that at some point in the struggle to unite the country under one Constitution there would be a "Little Rock."

Southern political spokesmen have made this clear for three years. They had organized the White Citizens Councils for the express purpose of circumventing by intimidation, terror and sheer force the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings. Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi and a host of Southern officials openly associated with the White Citizens Council movement.

Negroes have been boycotted, beaten and killed for seeking to enjoy their democratic rights. Homes of Negroes have been bombed. Klan crosses have been bombed. Inflammatory statements to the effect that Southern states will never accept the Supreme Court decision have gone unchallenged.

For example, on Jan. 25, 1956 Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss) said in a speech on the floor of the House:

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### We Would Have Done Better . . .

Let's send Virginia Gardner back to Little Rock!

That's what all of us in *The Worker* office said when the storm broke last Monday.

Virginia was on vacation. But a phone call to her found her more than willing to interrupt her vacation and make the trip again.

But Virginia Gardner didn't go back to Little Rock. Reason: no money.

It doesn't cost a fortune to go to Little Rock and spend a few days there. And when the biggest news in the world is happening there—news so crucial to the welfare and honor of our nation—how can a people's

newspaper fail to move heaven and earth to cover it?

We did move heaven and earth. But as we informed you last week, the situation of the *Daily Worker* and *The Worker* is so grave that not only are we unable to restore the 16-page *Worker* that existed till the summer, but the *Daily Worker* is

compelled to cut its size from eight pages to four.

This was scheduled to go into effect on or about Oct. 1. But technical difficulties have made it necessary to postpone the change till Oct. 15—which means an additional financial drain.

Will YOU do the moving of heaven and earth to send a *Worker* reporter to Little Rock and to enable your paper to live?

Make checks and money orders payable to Committee for a Free Press or Robert W. Dunn, Box 231, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.



# AFL-CIO Tells Teamsters Clean Up or Face Ouster

By GEORGE MORRIS

GIVEN a 30-day deadline to clean up corruption in its ranks, or face suspension from the AFL-CIO, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will Monday open the long-awaited and fateful convention deliberations in Miami Beach auditorium.

To judge by the storm of events within and around the union, that have preceded the convention for months, one would expect the convention itself to reach hurricane proportions. But that is by no means certain. In fact the very holding of the convention, or its right to elect officers, was still under question Friday as Federal Judge Dickanson Letts in Washington prepared to decide the plea for an injunction asked by 13 rank and file members of the IBT.

They contended that hundreds of delegates to the convention were named in rigged elections. Judge Letts could hold up the election of officers if the preliminary evidence presented to him, like the appointment by top officers of the delegates from 104 locals under trusteeship indicates a rigged job.

There was also a possibility that the numerous behind-the-scenes negotiations in Miami hotel rooms, especially over the weekend, will produce a deal and the convention itself (if it takes place) may be reduced to a formal and tame reflection of the agreements reached.

WITH the race to the convention almost at the finish line, James R. Hoffa, although exposed as up to his neck in corruption, stands out in front for the presidency. His two major opponents on a "clean-up" and labor unity platform, Thomas Haggerty of Chicago and Thomas Hickey of New York, made significant gains in support from widely scattered areas, but they started late and have the difficult task of cutting into support already committed to Hoffa.

There was still talk of two dark horses, but unavowed, candidates on the eve of the convention, with administrative vice-president Einar Mohl and William Lee, head of the Chicago Federation of Labor, mentioned most. But their fortunes hung on two factors: whether the sentiment to stay in the AFL-CIO even at the cost of ditching Hoffa, becomes strong enough, and whether Haggerty and Hickey show enough strength to endanger Hoffa's majority. A majority of the

convention's 1,924 delegates will be needed to elect.

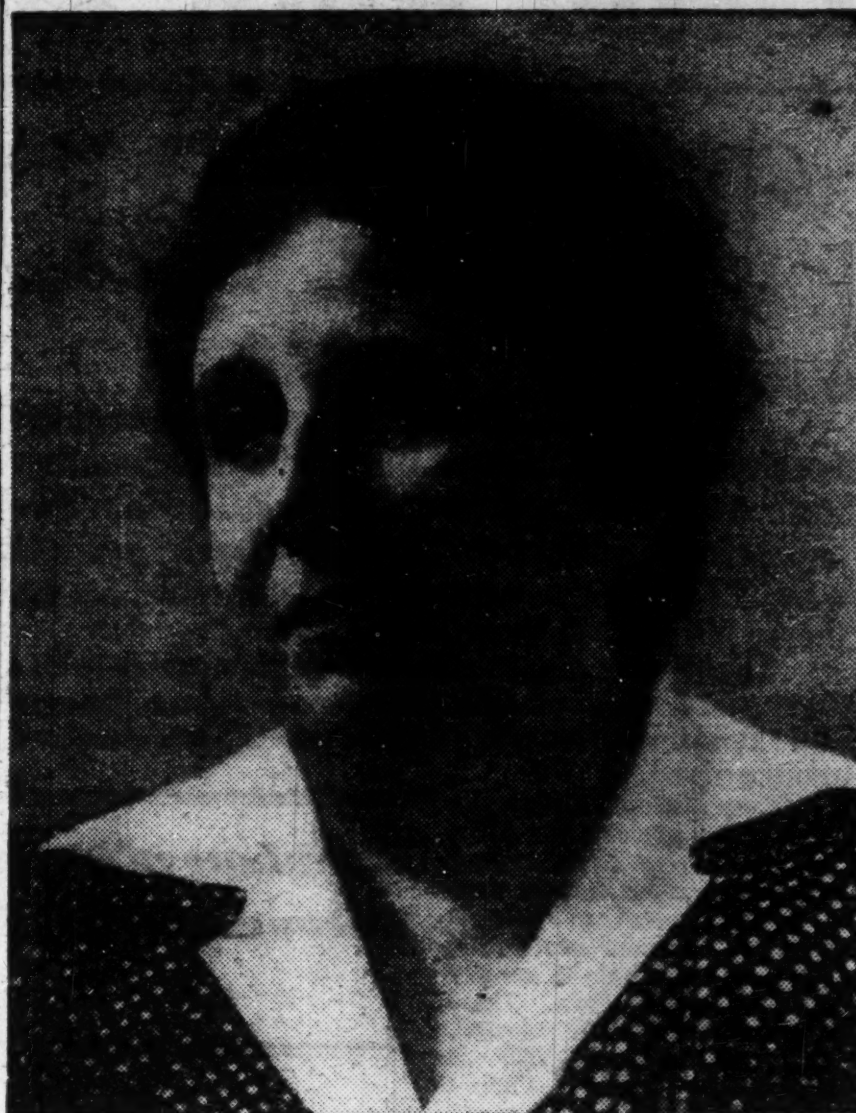
THE ACTION of the AFL-CIO council meeting in New York Wednesday was aimed principally at strengthening the sentiment for someone other than Hoffa who would be acceptable to the council and not be too objectionable to corrupt-ridden Beck-Hoffa forces. It was still too early to assess the consequences.

The Senate rackets committee, set to hear about 35 witnesses on more revelations of Hoffa's corrupt operations, was generally discounted as a new factor. The most common opinion was that there isn't much the Senate body can do that will make Hoffa look worse than he already looks.

Both Haggerty and Hickey have been aiming their efforts principally for rank and file support. Haggerty, strong in the dairy di-

vision of the IBT, has asked the members from coast to coast to bombard their officers with letters against support of Hoffa. Hickey has cut into much of Hoffa-controlled territory in New York. For example through a secret ballot he won all six delegates in Local 804 claimed by Hoffa. But there aren't many such secret ballot elections in the IBT generally.

While Hoffa's man John J. O'Rourke holds all the top offices of the 125,000-member New York Teamsters Council, it appears that Hickey has won the delegates of about half of the council's locals. But, while Hickey's vote is concentrated in New York, Haggerty's is widely scattered in Chicago, the west and in Canada. A third candidate against Hoffa, Rep. John Shell of San Francisco, has showed no appreciable support.



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

## The Uphill Fight That Was Won

By JOSEPH NORTH

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN radiantly extracted the letter from her purse and handed it to me. It was truly a red letter day, for the envelope contained the notice, signed by the four commissioners of election who wrote "respectfully":

"Dear Sir or Madam: You are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in this office designating you as a candidate for the Peoples' Rights Party for the office of Councilman of the 24th Senatorial District to be voted for at the General Election, Nov. 5, 1957."

She laughed as she read the final sentence: "The last date for you to decline such designation is Sept. 26, 1957."

The candidate tossed her head, exclaiming humorously: "Decline? Good Lord, how could they even dream that I might decline!"

NO, NOT after that campaign, that "beautiful, uphill campaign" she said as the two jubilant chairmen of her campaign joined her—

Evelyn Wiener and Dr. Albert E. Blumberg.

A bright autumn sun shone through the window transforming the bare headquarters into a place of victory the occupants felt it to be. The trio of crusaders conveyed grateful congratulations to all the men and women—and youngsters—who worked so hard through the breath-taking weeks. (And, the writer should add, to this newspaper "for its great help.") And to the 4,036 who signed.

The telephone frequently interrupted our interview as various callers expressed their congratulations and the neighborhood newspaper Town and Village called for an interview and a photograph of the candidate.

THE CANDIDATE—as is just, had the first word—and the last. Before getting down to brass tacks, she mused on the unparalleled qualities of her district: "It contains Wall Street and the Bowery; Trinity Church and Governor's Island; Foley Square (where she was sen-

tenced to prison as a victim of the Smith Act) and the Statue of Liberty."

"And Miss Liberty," she said exuberantly. "will vote for me, I'm sure."

Nor is that all: The district includes the giant buildings of the La Guardia housing project; the Vladeck, the Al Smith, the ILGW, the Lillian Wald, the Baruch—as well as Knickerbocker Village and Stuyvesant Town.

"JUST THINK," Miss Flynn declared, "I had absolutely no expectation of getting into this. There I was, preparing to write more memoirs, when Ben Davis and Doc Blumberg come along, hurl me into this campaign—which I love. They had come to ask—shortly after she served her term in the penitentiary—if she would "consider running."

"Consider? I was rarin' to go." All concerned with the campaign, members of the Communist Party and other progressives, decided finally to make a go of it

August 12, the first legal day to collect signatures, Dr. Blumberg pointed out.

Within four days the first canvassers began to climb the stairs. The tempo of the campaign picked up as time went along, and as Miss Wiener pointed out, the canvassers got the feel of it, and sensed its possibilities.

Some 495 signatures were collected in the sixteen days to Labor Day; but by that time word had gotten around—and folks had returned from their vacations. In the six days after Labor Day the canvassers returned with 750 signatures.

AT THAT POINT the campaign committee—with only two weeks to go—stepped up their appeal for all and sundry to come on down. They urged that the total be doubled in a week—to 2,500. "And it was done," both the chairman and the chairlady said simultaneously. The legal target was 3,000 just to make sure, the goal chosen was 4,000. "And that was reached." Last Sunday was the banner day; 140 canvassers showed up, in addition to the many others who acted as dispatchers, did the important technical work, and all

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## Man In the Truck Has Lots to Say on Hoffa, Senate Probe

By JACK STYLES

JAMES HOFFA won't win any popularity contests among New York's 125,000 union teamsters, but Gotham's man in the truck believes that the Teamsters Union has been going to bat for him and getting good results.

I've come to that conclusion after talking to a cross-section of truck drivers in that traffic-glutted section of New York bounded by 23rd and 14th streets north and south, and Fifth and Eighth Avenues east and west.

My brief three and four-minute chats with more than a score of local teamsters could hardly be classified as a scientific sampling of opinion, but the unanimity of responses regarding Hoffa, Dave Beck, the Senate rackets committee and Local 807 of the Teamsters union permits some generalization.

"I don't like Hoffa," declared a ruddy-faced teamster as he leaned across the wheel of his inter-state carrier which was parked at the corner of 15 Street and Fifth Avenue. "If you want my opinion," he went on, "I think they ought to postpone the election and give the

rank-and-file a chance to speak up."

AN ELDERLY Negro truck driver sat in the opened side door of his massive delivery truck. "All I want is to make a living," he said, looking at me a little suspiciously. Asked if he had read in the papers about the Senate rackets committee investigation, he replied with a flash of the time-bitten experience of the aged, "Son, I've been reading and reading for 62 years, and the more I read the worse it looks for the working man."

The main theme I found expressed by the man in the truck was cynicism. "Everybody takes," was the resigned comment of the driver of a Pepsi-Cola truck who was pulled up to the curb on 19 Street just west of Fifth Avenue. "What's so special about Hoffa and Beck?" he asked with a trace of belligerence. "Don't you think some of those Senators are getting theirs, too?"

"Aaah, it's all politics," said a thin, young teamster whose soggy cigarette dangled out of the side of his mouth. "If it wasn't Hoffa, it would be someone else. So what the hell's the difference?"

DESPITE the cynicism, every truck driver I spoke to hastened to

assure me that the teamsters needed their union. A middle-aged truck driver and his 20-year-old helper were adamant. "Beck and Hoffa are for the birds," said the older man. "But the union's been good by me. All I know is that every time there's a new contract, there's another couple of bucks in that pay envelope."

"That's right," echoed the younger man. "If it wasn't for the union," he said, "I'd be getting maybe \$30 a week. And make sure you put that in your paper," he added.

"Don't kid yourself," a tall, Negro man, somewhere in his 40's, said to me as he stepped down from his cab. "A guy like me needs the union. It ain't only the dough either. I mean, like when you got troubles or a fight with the boss or something, the union is on your side."

A STOCKY driver in the neighborhood of 35, who needed a shave, was sitting on his running board finishing a hasty sandwich. He offered me a cigarette and said, "I can't squawk. Don't get me wrong. I don't think I'm gettin' what I should be gettin', but that ain't the union's fault. As far as I can see, the union's doing the best they can."

"I think this racket investigation is a very good thing," said the husky driver of a big red and gray inter-state trailer double-parked on 22 Street. "It puts the facts in the spotlight, and that's good. Maybe this will wake up some of the men that they have to do something about it."

"If it were up to you," I asked him, "who would you like to see as president of the union?"

He thought that one over for about half a minute before replying. His answer was thoughtful and deliberate. "If it was up to me," he said, "I'd want someone like John L. Lewis. Look what he's done for the miners. And that's one man no one would ever say was putting his hands in anybody else's pocket."

PRAISE for the work of the Senate Investigating Committee was nearly unanimous. Most of the truck drivers I spoke to felt that the committee was performing a much-needed public service. "Sure, this exposure hurts the union some," said one driver. "But in the long run it will all be for the good. After all, you can't keep this stuff bottled up."

Only one of the truck-drivers I interviewed had any qualms about

the effects and motives of the Senate Committee. Significantly enough, he was an older man who obviously had lived through the hard years of the depression. He stood just off the curb in 18 Street at the opened back end of his delivery truck and I could see the piled up cartons behind him as he spoke.

"Look, buddy," he said, "I don't make no excuse for the racketeers. But don't kid me that's all those Senators are after. You wanna know something? I think they're out to get the union. They're afraid the teamsters might get too big and too strong. They'd like to break the union up into small locals where we wouldn't have too much power. And if the workers don't pay no attention to what's going on, there will be another Taft-Hartley law faster than you can say 'Jack Robinson'."

At the corner of 20 Street and Sixth Avenue a young driver sat perched high in the cab of his ten-wheeled cross-continent carrier. "There's no place for crooks in the labor unions," he said. "The Senate Committee showed these guys up for what they are and that's good. But I think it's up to the teamsters themselves to get an honest leadership."



## TELEVISION

SAT. SEPT. 28

Baseball: Giants-Pirates (11) 1:55  
College Football: Northwestern vs. Stanford (4) 4:45Perry Como—variety (4) 8  
Movie: Cry, the Beloved Country (English, 1952) (9) 9

Mike Wallace interviews architect Frank Lloyd Wright (7) 10

Greatest Fights: Max Schmeling vs. Mickey Walker, Sept. 26, 1932 (9) 10:30

SUN. SEPT. 29

Mr. Wizard—science (4) 1 p.m.

Modern Art—documentary (2) 1:45

Repeat of "Odyssey" broadcast

Baseball: Giants-Pirates (11) 1:55

Wisdom series—Interview with photographer Edward Steichen (4) 2:30

Pro Football—Giants vs. Browns (2) 3

Warner Bros. Premiere: Background to Danger (5) 3. Sydney Greenstreet, George Raft, Peter Lorre

Jewish New Year Program (7) 3

Look Here—interview with Batista, Dictator of Cuba (4) 3:30

Meet the Press—Secretary of Labor Mitchell (4) 6

You Are There—Chamberlain at Munich (2) 6:30

Eddie Cantor (9) 7

Ed Sullivan (2) 8

Steve Allen (4) 8

Spectacular: Crescendo—90 minute cavalcade of American music. Rex Harrison, host (2) 9 to 10:30

Million Dollar Movie: Woman on the Beach. Dir. by Jean Renoir (9) 10

What's My Line (2) 10:30

## IKE'S 2-MONTH DELAY

(Continued from Page 4)

very Court, seeking a declaratory judgment on the validity and effect of the four segregation acts of the 1957 Arkansas General Assembly. This was intended to forestall action on the Negro ministers suit in the Federal court.

AUG. 19.—Amis Guthridge, board member of the Capital Citizens Council, filed suit seeking to force Little Rock school officials into letting white students at Central High transfer to a segregated school on request.

AUG. 20.—Attorney General Bennett asked the Federal district court to put off consideration of the Negro ministers' suit until the state courts had ruled on the Rector suit in the state court. Such a stay would hold the federal court suit in abeyance until the Chancery Court and the Arkansas Supreme Court had made decisions in Rector's suit.

AUG. 20.—The Mothers League of Central High School, a segregationist group, is organized.

AUG. 22.—Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia addressed an audience of 350 at a Capital Citizens Council dinner in Little Rock. He called them a "courageous bunch of patriots." He was entertained by Faubus at the governor's mansion afterward.

AUG. 26—Attorney General

Bennett filed two suits against the NAACP as a "foreign" corporation which owed taxes to the state.

AUG. 26.—Pulaski County sheriff Tom Culley said his office could "take care of any situation" in the county and would lend help to the Little Rock Police Department if asked.

AUG. 27.—The Mothers League of Central High School adopted a petition to Gov. Faubus "to prevent forcible integration of the Little Rock schools as now planned by the Little Rock school board."

AUG. 29.—Chancellor Murray O. Reed enjoined the school board from starting integration. He based his decision on testimony from Gov. Faubus and Mrs. Clyde A. Thomason, recording secretary of the Mothers League of Central High School, that there might be violence if integration was started.

AUG. 30.—Little Rock Police Chief Potts said: "I haven't heard what Gov. Faubus says he has heard."

AUG. 30.—Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies, issued an injunction against any interference with integration of the Little Rock public schools. He nullified the Pulaski County Chancery court injunction to prevent desegregation of Little Rock Central High School.

## NATIONAL STANDING—CIRCULATION &amp; FUND CAMPAIGN

as of week ending September 23, 1957

| STATE                | WKR GOAL | TO DATE | D.W. GOAL | TO DATE | FUND DRIVE GOAL | Raised To Date |
|----------------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------|----------------|
| Connecticut          | 150      | 79      | 75        | 47      | \$750           | \$496.00       |
| Colo., N. Mex., Wyo. | 12       | 12      | 10        | 10      | 125.00          | 125.00         |
| Illinois             | 1,000    | 688     | 200       | 191     | 5,000           | 3,293.41       |
| Indiana              | 50       | 40      | 25        | 25      | 750             | 244.00         |
| Iowa                 | 11       | 11      | 10        | 9       | 250             | 5.00           |
| Maryland-D.C.        | 175      | 178     | 100       | 115     | 1,500           | 635.50         |
| Michigan             | 300      | 184     | 100       | 95      | 2,000           | 1,012.56       |
| Minnesota-Dakotas    | 250      | 332     | 60        | 51      | 1,000           | 713.50         |
| Missouri             | 50       | 45      | 15        | 24      | 500             | 158.75         |
| Montana, Idaho       | 35       | 30      | 10        | 11      | 100             | 51.00          |
| New England          | 175      | 176     | 75        | 96      | 2,500           | 1,816.95       |
| New Jersey           | 500      | 285     | 150       | 123     | 4,500           | 2,195.00       |
| Ohio                 | 200      | 111     | 75        | 58      | 2,000           | 720.00         |
| Oklahoma, Arkansas   | 7        | 7       | 7         | 7       | 7               | 7              |
| Eastern Pennsylvania | 500      | 263     | 125       | 110     | 4,500           | 2,551.50       |
| Western Pennsylvania | 30       | 21      | 15        | 14      | 1,000           | 598.00         |
| South                | 48       | 48      | 48        | 42      | 42              | 168.50         |
| West Virginia        | 5        | 5       | 5         | 5       | 5               | 5              |
| Wisconsin            | 150      | 136     | 60        | 40      | 1,500           | 800.15         |
| Miscellaneous        | 200      | 351     | 100       | 346     | 300             | 321.00         |
| TOTAL (outside N.Y.) | 3,500    | 3,002   | 1,300     | 1,419   | 25,000          | 15,959.30      |
| NEW YORK STATE       | 5,500    | 1,918   | 1,000     | 577     | 75,000          | 29,453.32      |
| TOTAL U.S.A.         | 9,000    | 4,920   | 2,300     | 1,996   | \$100,000       | \$45,412.62    |

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CITY ..... ZONE ..... STATE .....

Daily Worker — 35 E. 12th Street, New York 3  
(Make checks payable to: F. & D. Printing Co.)City-Owned Housing Projects  
Surveyed in City Hall Report

CITY HALL began taking a new look last week at the city-owned housing projects which now provide homes for 350,000 New Yorkers and will soon house half a million. A move to take stock of the housing program, to set new standards, improve conditions and

establish a policy of more humane tenant-management relations was sparked by a 95-page report on a six-months study of the city's public housing submitted to Mayor Wagner by City Administrator Charles F. Preusse.

In his report, Preusse proposed a sweeping, top-to-bottom reorganization of the New York City Housing Authority, including revision of top management structure.

The plan calls for centralizing responsibility of maintenance, recommends methods to end internal conflicts, establishes a basis for improving tenant-authority relations, proposes a casework counselling unit and a post of race relations consultant.

PREUSSE also reported on the positive achievements of the Authority. Among these he listed its speed and quality of construction, its policy of making available housing without regard to race, color or place of origin of tenants, efficient and humane management of tenant relocation and the Authority's financial strength and prestige in fiscal circles.

But he pointed out that race relations in the city's houses are not all that is to be desired. He urged a careful re-examination of this problem and stressed the necessity of the establishment of a competent race relations division.

Charges by the Daily News that a "solidly entrenched Communist clique has achieved a virtual stranglehold over much of the Authority's machinery" and has "thrown monkey wrenches to hamper successful operation" were not borne out by the Preusse report.

THE REPORT suggests that in place of the Authority board, which consists of a full-time paid chairman and four part-time members serving without pay, a new three-member full-time paid board be set up.

He said morale of the Authority's staff has been shaken by criticisms leveled at public housing operation and by the recent studies and investigations. He said the findings in his report do not demonstrate the incompetence of individualism "but the need for top-to-bottom reorganization."

"New and firmer policies must be introduced immediately to protect the valuable investment intended to achieve considerable public good," Preusse declared.

ASKED WHAT steps would be taken to carry out Preusse's proposals, Mayor Wagner said he planned to ask Corporation Counsel Peter Campbell Brown to draft legislation for reorganization of the Authority. This legislation, the Mayor said, would be presented to the State Legislature in January.

To meet the problem of deterioration of property and inadequacies in management and property maintenance, Preusse proposed a new central Division of Maintenance and Operation with a strong director. His responsibility would be regular day-to-day maintenance supplemented with a full planned schedule of preventive maintenance waterproofing, elevators and other periodic needs.

The relationship between the project manager and the project superintendent—one of the key difficulties uncovered in the report—should be modeled upon the relationship existing between the school principal and the school custodian in the New York City Board of Education," Preusse said.

THE PROJECT manager should not operate merely as a rent collector, but must have social responsibilities and act as a community leader, the report stated. "The manager must be alert to restrain waywardness, particularly

of the young, whether they join gangs, associate with hoodlums and criminals, or attract such elements into the project," Preusse declared.

The study found that entrance of "undesirable families" involving cases of child neglect alcoholism, promiscuity, gathering for sale of liquor and narcotic drugs, use of narcotics and the presence of prostitutes was a factor creating serious social problems in some projects. This group, the report states, includes the most seriously damaged of 109 families.

OTHER NEGATIVE features noted include:

- Project facilities not adjusted to meet population changes.
- Tenant complaints not given attention deserved.
- Primary needs of casework counselling, race relations consultation and internal management improvement techniques not being met.

Tenant complaints involving matters of safety, comfort and sanitation are not being expeditiously handled, the report reveals, and such delays result in "constant lowering of tenant morale, a lack of resident pride in apartments, and a lack of respect for public property."

Tenant complaints fall in these categories: unruly, noisy and unsanitary neighbors; unsupervised children; unsafe grounds, hallways, roofs and elevators, unauthorized or unlawful use of property; break-down of facilities, leaky faucets, malfunctioning toilets, broken door latches, broken windows, condensation of apartments and presence of vermi; unsanitary condition of grounds, public hallways and elevators; inaction on requests for apartments of more appropriate size for the family.

"No system has been set up for statistical recording of complaints by category and by project," the Preusse report revealed. "As a result, neither the Authority nor the individual project manager has the kind of information upon which to base policy judgments about families, about social service needs, and about the effectiveness of management."

The report noted: "Rarely have

## Classified Ads

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VACUUM CLEANER—Top Consumer Rating. Reg. \$97.50 SPEC. only \$82.50. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (bet. 13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819

## MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3786.

Authority members visited the housing projects to get-on-the-spot impression. Nor have they insisted as policy makers should, that the top executive officials and supervisory staff remain in close contact with local operations."

One suggestion offered by Preusse which will most certainly be opposed by responsible housing groups are two studies; one of a plan to convert no-cash-subsidy public housing to privately-owned cooperative projects, and the other a study of a proposal to invite private real estate interests to lease the no-cash-subsidy projects and operate them for private profit.

## donations

Madison, Wis., \$5; Greensboro, N. C., \$2; L.H. Chicago, \$1; C. Brooklyn, \$10; Orangeburg, N. Y., \$10; Rural Conn., \$3; Baltimore, \$100; Tessie, New York, \$25.

Sheephead Bay, G.G., \$5; St. Louis, \$5; Colorado friend, \$50; Northeast Bronx, \$15.

Edith S., New York, \$5; Brooklyn, B.D., \$2; PRN, \$2; New York Ironworker, \$10; New York friend, \$1; Grace, New York, \$1.50; M.H., Los Angeles, \$5; New Englander, \$2.

West Bronx, \$10; A. Malis, \$10; Brooklyn, \$5; Middlesex County, N.J., \$122; W.R., Chicago, \$5; Westchester friend, \$100; M.M., NY, \$10; Young progressive, \$2.

Thiells, NY, \$2.50; L.M. Chicago, \$10; Kingsbridge, Bronx, \$50; Summer workers group, \$60.

Amalgamated group, \$40; L.H. Chicago, \$1; M. Bronx, \$5; L.T. Cleveland, \$5; E. White, Boston, \$10; B.H., Florida, \$10; H.S., New York, \$10; Midwest Bronx, \$100.

New York friend, \$10; New Yorker, \$1; PRN, New York, \$2; J.B., Brooklyn, \$5; Manhattan friend, \$10; A.S., New York, \$5; Friend of George Blake, \$5; Chicago, \$2; A.E., NYC, \$25.

Long Island City, \$10; S.B., NYC, \$2; Moshula, Fairway, Bronx, \$114; E. G. Flynn campaign, \$20.

Mail checks to Robert W. Dunn, Box 231, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y. or 35 East 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.

## SOCIALIST UNITY FORUM

presents

## 2 PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS

## JOSEPH CLARK

former Foreign Editor of Daily Worker, speaks on

## "WHERE I STAND"

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 8 P.M.  
GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL  
118 W. 57 St. Contribution \$1.00

## "Hungry in Retrospect"

a discussion of the lessons of the uprising

## SPEAKERS:

## HERBERT APTHEKER

Historian and author

## F. C. CLARKE

Socialist lecturer &amp; journalist

SUNDAY, OCT. 6, 8 P.M.  
GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL  
118 W. 57 St. Contribution \$1.00

## THE SOCIALIST UNITY FORUM

(Sponsored by the Committee for Socialist Unity)  
Presents

## A Program of Socialist Studies

Five 6-week courses on economics, philosophy, history and world politics. Beginning the week of October 20 at ADELPHI HALL 74 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C. (Near 14th St.)

Tuesdays (beginning October 22)

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY—Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, instructor—7:15-8:45 p.m.

KARL MARX AND CONTEMPORARY CAPITALISM—Dr. Otto Nathan, instructor—9:00-10:30 p.m.

Wednesday (beginning Oct. 23)

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OF PHILOSOPHY—Barrows Dunham, instructor—7:15-8:45 p.m.

THE CHANGING FACE OF AFRICA AND ASIA—Kumar Goshal, instructor—9:00-10:30 p.m.

Thursday at 8:00 p.m. (beginning Oct. 24)

TRENDS AND LEADERS IN THE U.S.S.R., EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA—F. C. Clarke, instructor

Each Course: \$7.50

Special Rates to Students

Single Lecture: \$1.50

Make checks or money orders payable to Socialist Unity Forum c/o Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue N.Y.C.

Office at above address will be open for registration Oct. 14-18

For additional information telephone GR 3-6264



# See Housing Bias Bill as Key Issue in City Vote

Despite frantic efforts at City Hall to "keep it out of politics," the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs bill against discrimination in housing bids fair to become the No. 1 issue in the New York City election campaign.

Mayor Wagner, who gave his support to the bill last spring, was evasive under newsmen's questioning last week. City Council majority leader Joseph Sharkey (D-Brooklyn) was equally so.

Replying to an impassioned plea for the bill's passage from one of its sponsors, Councilman Earl Brown, Harlem Democrat, the majority leader urged that the bill not be made "a political issue." Their debate took place on the Council floor at Tuesday's regular meeting.

**THE REAL ESTATE** Board has kept up a steady drumfire against the measure, flooding City Hall with inspired letters. The mail, according to sources close to the Mayor's office, is running three to one against the bill.

However, more than 40 major civic and labor organizations met with the Mayor last week, pointing out that hundreds of organizations are backing the bill. They are cited his pledged word on the measure.

Two of the organizations back-

ing the Mayor, the City CIO Council and Americans for Democratic Action, are strongly behind the bill.

The ADA voted endorsement of Mayor Wagner at its state convention last weekend but declined to back its running mates, Council President Abe Stark and Comptroller Lawrence Gerosa.

The CIO endorsed the entire ticket headed by Wagner.

The AFL Central Trades Council endorsed the entire ticket, but declined to go along with the Democratic nominee running against minority leader Stanley M. Isaacs.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist leader who was nominated as an independent candidate on People's Rights Party petitions with more than 4,000 signatures, announced that her campaign would feature enactment of the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs bill. In a statement issued Monday at the time of filing her signatures she said:

"I intend to make prompt passage of the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs Bill a No. 1 issue."

## SERIES OPENS HERE WEDNESDAY

It's "Play Ball" this Wednesday, Oct. 2, at Yankee Stadium, as the New Yorkers, champs of the American League, meet the Milwaukee Braves, new king of the National League, in the first game of the World Series. Starting time is 1 p.m., and the action can be seen over TV, channels 4 and 11, and heard on NBC radio.

The second game will also be played at the Stadium. After a day off for travel, the Series will resume Saturday, Oct. 5, in Milwaukee's County Stadium. Starting time, 3 p.m. New York time, same TV and radio arrangements. The 4th game, and 5th if necessary will follow in Milwaukee on Sunday and Monday. If the Series is still going, Tuesday will be spent in travel, and action resumed for a 6th and 7th games at the Stadium on Wednesday, Oct. 12 and Thursday, Oct. 13.

## Tractor Plant Laying Off 3,000 Men

The Caterpillar Corp. has announced that 3,000 workers will be laid off at its giant Peoria, Ill., plant with operations to continue at a reduced level "well into 1958." The company said it is so overloaded with unsold stocks that the layoffs cannot be avoided.

Harmon S. Eberhard, president of the company, declares, however, that the firm "expects 1958 sales to run above this year. This is undoubtedly an indication of the gains the company expects as a result of technological changes."

The auto industry, meanwhile, is tapering off 1957 model production with almost all General Motors models (except for Cadillacs) down for changeovers. Production workers who have been laid off are wondering how soon they'll be recalled.

One factor that may determine when new models will come off the lines is the speed with which unsold cars, reported to be 840,000 in the latest report, are disposed of.

The steel industry, too, is pretty much stuck at a level of 80 percent capacity, with no sign of an appreciable pickup expected from auto or farm orders. U. S. Steel has even announced new cutbacks and layoffs at its Torrance, Calif., plant. Four furnaces were cut, with indications that another one will be down by Oct. 12, according to company spokesmen.

Steel employment generally has been declining gradually in recent months. But even more serious for tens of thousands of workers were the short weeks, usually four days.

Only the recall of some 500 workers of GM's Frigidaire Division countered the general trend. But this was only about 10 percent of the workers Frigidaire laid off since earlier this year.

Other layoffs reported included:

- General Electric's Erie plant, 285 in the coming weeks.

- A survey of tool manufacturers in Connecticut shows layoffs on a widespread scale, with some companies already dismissing employees, others planning to do so and many planing curtailed operations and shortweeks.

- General Electric of Bridgeport, after a chain of layoffs through the summer, indicated a layoff of 400 more workers before the year is out.

## Say O'Malley Will Announce Move Sunday

Brooklyn fans are expected to hear the bad news this Sunday, the last day in which the Dodgers can announce their definite plans for moving to Los Angeles. While nothing formal has been signed, those in the know say the apparent confusion, reviving Brooklyn hopes, is just a sham and a sop to outrage fan feelings. Owner Walter O'Malley, it is said, long ago decided to go to Los Angeles and look for the pot of gold at the end of the pay TV rainbow. It will be the first time in history a franchise ever moved from a city where it never failed to make money.

## An Important Political Discussion



BITTELMAN

WE BELIEVE Worker readers not familiar with the Daily Worker will be interested in an important series of articles starting Tuesday on questions now being discussed on the left.

Entitled "I Take a New Look," the series has been written by Alexander Bittelman, veteran Communist writer on many theoretical questions. Bittelman recently concluded a prison term on the Smith Act frameup, and this is his first public writing since then.

The topics include evaluation of the Communist Party crisis, the Welfare State, peaceful competition, and the relation of Marxism to the labor movement.

Worker readers can obtain a week's issue of the Daily Worker for 50 cents by mail during the Bittelman series.

## Polls Reopen to Finish Personal Registration

A total of 4,615 polling places will be opened by the Board of Elections at 7 A.M. tomorrow (Saturday) to complete the permanent personal registration of New York City's voters. Registration will continue through Oct. 12.

During the central registration period from May until August 558,874 citizens registered, an estimated 23 percent of the voters.

It is believed that 3,000,000 voters will be registered during the final registration period.

Under the permanent system, voters once registered need not register again unless they change their address or fail to vote at least once every two years.

The polling places will be open Saturday and the final day of registration, Oct. 12, from 7 a.m. until 10:30 p.m. Next Monday, Sept. 30, and on Oct. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 the hours will be from 5:30 p.m. until 10:30 p.m.

There will be no registration on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 4 and 5, because of the Jewish holidays.

Persons registering will be re-

quired to pick up PPR work sheets at the polling places, fill them out and present the sheets at registration tables in their election districts. There the data will be copied in the permanent personal registration records.

After the voter signs the record he will be given a PPR registration card indicating his voting district and bearing his signature. He will also be given a ballot bearing the insignia of the Democratic, Republican and Liberal Parties.

By marking and depositing this ballot in the ballot box, the voter will be enrolled in one of the three parties. Or if the voter prefers neither party and wishes to be listed as an independent he will merely leave blank the ballot bearing his name.

## Strontium-90 Contamination Rises in Japan

TOKYO — Japanese Academy of Science reports that the amount of strontium-90 in Japan created by H-bomb test explosions is increasing rapidly and may exceed the maximum permissible point in the very near future.

The scientists' findings show that strontium-90 in unhulled rice has increased ten times in the past year, and may reach the danger point in a year or two. Unhulled rice is eaten by poor peasants who can't afford to polish it.

Tests on lake water in Japan have shown that the amount of radioactivity in the water has increased from 7-8 count per minute a year ago to 37-38 per minute in August. Forty per minute is considered the safe limit. A summary of these and other findings by the Academy is being compiled by the Welfare Ministry and will be sent to the UN.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Coast Guard disclosed that on August 10 nine workers in the light houses service became sick after drinking highly radioactive rain water. The number of white blood cells in their bodies has decreased to almost half that of normal persons.

## HERE'S YOUR REGISTRATION FORM

NOTE: SHADED AREAS ARE FOR USE OF INSPECTORS TAKING REGISTRATION

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| YES NO                                    |  | STREET ADDRESS |  | ZONE/ROOM, FLOOR OR APT. NO. |  | 6. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF NEXT ELECTION |  | 7. DATE OF BIRTH |  | 8. BORN IN U.S.A. |  | 9. SEX        |  |     |  |
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|                                           |  |                |  |                              |  | 84. CITY                                        |  | YRS. MO. DAYS    |  | YRS. MO. DAYS     |  | YRS. MO. DAYS |  |     |  |
|                                           |  |                |  |                              |  | 85. CITY                                        |  | YRS. MO. DAYS    |  | YRS. MO. DAYS     |  | YRS. MO. DAYS |  |     |  |
|                                           |  |                |  |                              |  | 86. CITY                                        |  | YRS. MO. DAYS    |  | YRS. MO. DAYS     |  | YRS. MO. DAYS |  |     |  |
|                                           |  |                |  |                              |  | 87. CITY                                        |  | YRS. MO. DAYS    |  | YRS. MO. DAYS     |  | YRS. MO. DAYS |  |     |  |
|                                           |  |                |  |                              |  | 88. CITY                                        |  | YRS. MO. DAYS    |  | YRS. MO. DAYS     |  | YRS. MO. DAYS |  |     |  |
|                                           |  |                |  |                              |  | 89. CITY                                        |  | YRS. MO. DAYS    |  | YRS. MO. DAYS     |  | YRS. MO. DAYS |  |     |  |
|                                           |  |                |  |                              |  | 90. CITY                                        |  | YRS. MO. DAYS    |  | YRS. MO. DAYS     |  | YRS. MO. DAYS |  |     |  |
|                                           |  |                |  |                              |  | 91. CITY                                        |  | YRS. MO. DAYS    |  | YRS. MO. DAYS     |  | YRS. MO. DAYS |  |     |  |
|                                           |  |                |  |                              |  | 9                                               |  |                  |  |                   |  |               |  |     |  |



# Little Rock Civic Leaders Tell Us:

## 'MOB RULE MUST GO'

By A. B. MAGIL

"MOB VIOLENCE is one of the worst things that happened to our state in years." It was Bill Williams, executive secretary of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO, speaking from Little Rock over the long-distance telephone to The Worker. "I just got back from a two-day trip," he said earnestly. "I saw newspapers from Memphis, St. Louis and other places, and they're full of it. This sure hurts Arkansas."

The Worker also interviewed by phone a white PTA leader, the head of the Negro PTAs, and a white minister. All were in substantial agreement on the racist outrage in Little Rock and what needed to be done. The interviews took place before the federal troops arrived.

Williams disclosed that on the eve of school opening, the AFL-CIO, as well as churches and civic organizations, turned over to Superintendent of Schools Virgil T. Blossom statements calling on the people to comply with the integration law. These statements were never released. "They were held up," Williams said, "when Governor Faubus called out the National Guard."

Describing President Eisenhower as "strictly a milquetoast," he said the President "should have acted the first day of school and violence could have been prevented."

While the labor leadership backed desegregation, Williams made it clear that the membership was divided. He thought about 80 percent of the members supported the action of Governor Faubus, who was elected as a liberal with labor support. "We have an educational program to carry out among our members," he added.

MRS. L. L. WATT, president of the Council of Parent-Teacher Associations of Little Rock (the white PTAs) told The Worker that what happened last Monday—the racist mob violence that forced nine Negro students to leave Central High School—"make you feel ashamed."

"I am a believer in the law of the United States," she said. "We are quoted to the effect that 82 percent of our people are supporting what's been going on. [This was a reference to Governor Faubus' statement that a poll showed 82 percent of the people in the Little Rock area were backing him.] That's a mistake."

"You think that figure's wrong?" Mrs. Watt was asked.

"I know it," she replied firmly. She declined, however, to make any direct comment on the actions of Governor Faubus or President Eisenhower.

In standing up for the law Mrs. Watt, who formerly headed the Central High School PTA, said she was expressing the view of the majority of the 2,620 members of the Little Rock white PTAs.

"Our PTA policy is to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church and community. In doing this you don't judge by the color of the skin."

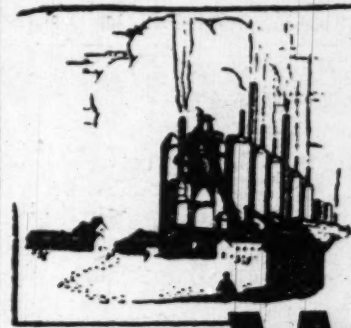
MRS. JO ANN HARRISON, president of the Council of Negro PTAs, said that "if President Eisenhower had done earlier

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### Eisenhower's 2-Month Delay

### Encouraged the Arkansas Mobsters

—See page 4



Michigan  
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### "WHAT'S WRONG WITH MY COUNTRY?"



ERTHA KITT

"Armstrong is absolutely right. We shouldn't go to Russia preaching things we are not."



TALLULAH BANKHEAD

"The White Citizens Councils are shocking. The KKK is as vicious and horrible as any Gestapo."



LOUIS ARMSTRONG

"If the people over there ask me what's wrong with my country, what am I supposed to say?"



LENA HORNE

"Personally I think people of all colors should be concerned about what's happening in the South."

## — ONE NATION, ONE LAW! —

An Editorial

IT WAS INEVITABLE that President Eisenhower or some other Chief Executive would have to take stern measures to overcome the organized racist political system in the Deep South by enforcing the United States Constitution. It was inevitable because lawlessness there has been tempered with for nearly 100 years. The Little Rock, Ark., mob which will have to be subdued with troops is the product of codified racism. The federal government and national political leaders have accommodated themselves to the Southern code.

Look into the contorted faces of white children in Little Rock hurling obscenities at Negro children in the code taught them that Negroes were not human beings. Observe the utter hysteria and blind hate on the face of a Little Rock white mother as she charges a police line to "rescue" her child from an association with Negroes.

See the mixture of gleeful ecstasy, contempt and fulfillment in the face of a young white man who, brick in hand, kicks an aging, defenseless Negro in the stomach just before his victim can take cover from the blow.

These are the "people of the South" pointed to by Southern congressmen as being against integration to the point that they will oppose it by making "blood flow" in Southern streets. Like Cerberus, the two-headed dog guarding the gates of Hades, the thought-controlled and brainwashed mob was always referred to as the guardian of segregation and the "southern way of life."

Nor can it be said that this is only a Southern product. Coddling the mob in Little Rock, as racist violence in Mississippi and elsewhere has been coddled recently, can cause

the sickness to spread. Northern racists too may be encouraged to acts of anti-Negro violence unless the violence in Little Rock is decisively suppressed and obedience to law upheld.

OFFICIALS of the federal government and the national leaders knew the mob existed; they knew that at some point in the struggle to unite the country under one Constitution there would be a "Little Rock."

Southern political spokesmen have made this clear for three years. They had organized the White Citizens Councils for the express purpose of circumventing by intimidation, terror and sheer force the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings. Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi and a host of Southern officials openly associated with the White Citizens Council movement.

Negroes have been boycotted, beaten and killed for seeking to enjoy their democratic rights. Homes of Negroes have been bombed. Klan crosses have been bombed. Inflammatory statements to the effect that Southern states will never accept the Supreme Court decision have gone unchallenged.

For example, on Jan. 25, 1956 Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss) said in a speech on the floor of the House:

(Continued on Page 4)

### We Would Have Done Better . . .

Let's send Virginia Gardner back to Little Rock!

That's what all of us in The Worker office said when the storm broke last Monday.

Virginia was on vacation. But a phone call to her found her more than willing to interrupt her vacation and make the trip again.

But Virginia Gardner didn't go back to Little Rock. Reason: no money.

It doesn't cost a fortune to go to Little Rock and spend a few days there. And when the biggest news in the world is happening there—news so crucial to the welfare and honor of our nation—how can a people's

newspaper fail to move heaven and earth to cover it?

We did move heaven and earth. But as we informed you last week, the situation of the Daily Worker and The Worker is so grave that not only are we unable to restore the 16-page Worker that existed till the summer, but the Daily Worker is

compelled to cut its size from eight pages to four.

This was scheduled to go into effect on or about Oct. 1. But technical difficulties have made it necessary to postpone the change till Oct. 15—which means an additional financial drain.

Will YOU do the moving of heaven and earth to send a Worker reporter to Little Rock and to enable your paper to live?

Make checks and money orders payable to Committee for a Free Press or Robert W. Dunn, Box 231, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.



# AFL-CIO Tells Teamsters Clean Up or Face Ouster

By GEORGE MORRIS

GIVEN a 30-day deadline to clean up corruption in its ranks, or face suspension from the AFL-CIO, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will Monday open the long-awaited and fateful convention deliberations in Miami Beach auditorium.

To judge by the storm of events within and around the union, that have preceded the convention for months, one would expect the convention itself to reach hurricane proportions. But that is by no means certain. In fact the very holding of the convention, or its right to elect officers, was still under question Friday as Federal Judge Dickanson Letts in Washington prepared to decide the plea for an injunction asked by 13 rank and file members of the IBT.

They contended that hundreds of delegates to the convention were named in rigged elections. Judge Letts could hold up the election of officers if the preliminary evidence presented to him, like the appointment by top officers of the delegates from 104 locals, under trusteeship indicates a rigged job.

There was also a possibility that the numerous behind-the-scenes negotiations in Miami hotel rooms, especially over the weekend, will produce a deal and the convention itself (if it takes place) may be reduced to a formal and tame reflection of the agreements reached.

WITH the race to the convention almost at the finish line, James R. Hoffa, although exposed as up to his neck in corruption, stands out in front for the presidency. His two major opponents on a "clean-up" and labor unity platform, Thomas Haggerty of Chicago and Thomas Hickey of New York, made significant gains in support from widely scattered areas, but they started late and have the difficult task of cutting into support already committed to Hoffa.

There was still talk of two dark horses, but unavowed, candidates on the eve of the convention, with administrative vice-president Einar Mohn and William Lee, head of the Chicago Federation of Labor, mentioned most. But their fortunes hung on two factors: whether the sentiment to stay in the AFL-CIO even at the cost of ditching Hoffa, becomes strong enough, and whether Haggerty and Hickey show enough strength to endanger Hoffa's majority. A majority of the

convention's 1,924 delegates will be needed to elect.

THE ACTION of the AFL-CIO council meeting in New York Wednesday was aimed principally at strengthening the sentiment for someone other than Hoffa who would be acceptable to the council and not be too objectionable to corrupt-ridden Beck-Hoffa forces. It was still too early to assess the consequences.

The Senate rackets committee, set to hear about 35 witnesses on more revelations of Hoffa's corrupt operations, was generally discounted as a new factor. The most common opinion was that there isn't much the Senate body can do that will make Hoffa look worse than he already looks.

Both Haggerty and Hickey have been aiming their efforts principally for rank and file support. Haggerty, strong in the dairy di-

vision of the IBT, has asked the members from coast to coast to bombard their officers with letters against support of Hoffa. Hickey has cut into much of Hoffa-controlled territory in New York. For example through a secret ballot he won all six delegates in Local 804 claimed by Hoffa. But there aren't many such secret ballot elections in the IBT generally.

While Hoffa's man John J. O'Rourke holds all the top offices of the 125,000-member New York Teamsters Council, it appears that Hickey has won the delegates of about half of the council's locals. But, while Hickey's vote is concentrated in New York, Haggerty's is widely scattered in Chicago, the west and in Canada. A third candidate against Hoffa, Rep. John Shell of San Francisco, has showed no appreciable support.



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

## The Uphill Fight That Was Won

By JOSEPH NORTH

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN radiantly extracted the letter from her purse and handed it to me. It was truly a red letter day, for the envelope contained the notice, signed by the four commissioners of election who wrote "respectfully":

"Dear Sir or Madam: You are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in this office designating you as a candidate for the Peoples Rights Party for the office of Councilman of the 24th Senatorial District to be voted for at the General Election, Nov. 5, 1957."

She laughed as she read the final sentence: "The last date for you to decline such designation is Sept. 26, 1957."

The candidate tossed her head, exclaiming humorously: "Decline? Good Lord, how could they even dream that I might decline!"

NO, NOT after that campaign, that "beautiful, uphill campaign" she said as the two jubilant chairmen of her campaign joined her—

Evelyn Wiener and Dr. Albert E. Blumberg.

A bright autumn sun shone through the window transforming the bare headquarters into a place of victory the occupants felt it to be. The trio of crusaders conveyed grateful congratulations to all the men and women—and youngsters—who worked so hard through the breath-taking weeks. (And, the writer should add, to this newspaper "for its great help.") And to the 4,036 who signed.

The telephone frequently interrupted our interview as various callers expressed their congratulations and the neighborhood newspaper Town and Village called for an interview and a photograph of the candidate.

THE CANDIDATE—as is just, had the first word—and the last. Before getting down to brass tacks, she mused on the unparalleled qualities of her district: "It contains Wall Street and the Bowery; Trinity Church and Governor's Island; Foley Square (where she was sen-

tenced to prison as a victim of the Smith Act) and the Statue of Liberty."

"And Miss Liberty," she said exuberantly, "will vote for me, I'm sure."

Nor is that all: The district includes the giant buildings of the La Guardia housing project; the Vladeck, the Al Smith, the ILGW, the Lillian Wald, the Baruch—as well as Knickerbocker Village and Stuyvesant Town.

"JUST THINK," Miss Flynn declared, "I had absolutely no expectation of getting into this. There I was, preparing to write more memoirs, when Ben Davis and Doc Blumberg come along, hurl me into this campaign—which I love. They had come to ask—shortly after she served her term in the penitentiary—if she would "consider running."

"Consider? I was rarin' to go." All concerned with the campaign, members of the Communist Party and other progressives, decided finally to make a go of it

August 12, the first legal day to collect signatures, Dr. Blumberg pointed out.

Within four days the first canvassers began to climb the stairs. The tempo of the campaign picked up as time went along, and as Miss Weiner pointed out, the canvassers got the feel of it, and sensed its possibilities.

Some 495 signatures were collected in the sixteen days to Labor Day; but by that time word had gotten around—and folks had returned from their vacations. In the six days after Labor Day the canvassers returned with 750 signatures.

AT THAT POINT the campaign committee—with only two weeks to go—stepped up their appeal for all and sundry to come on down. They urged that the total be doubled in a week—to 2,500. "And it was done," both the chairman and the chairlady said simultaneously. The legal target was 3,000 just to make sure, the goal chosen was 4,000. "And that was reached." Last Sunday was the banner day; 140 canvassers showed up, in addition to the many others who acted as dispatchers, did the important technical work, and all

(Continued on Page 9)

## Man In the Truck Has Lots to Say on Hoffa, Senate Probe

By JACK STYLES

JAMES HOFFA won't win any popularity contests among New York's 125,000 union teamsters, but Gotham's man in the truck believes that the Teamsters Union has been going to bat for him and getting good results.

I've come to that conclusion after talking to a cross-section of truck drivers in that traffic-glutted section of New York bounded by 23rd and 14th streets north and south, and Fifth and Eighth Avenues east and west.

My brief three and four-minute chats with more than a score of local teamsters could hardly be classified as a scientific sampling of opinion, but the unanimity of responses regarding Hoffa, Dave Beck, the Senate rackets committee and Local 807 of the Teamsters union permits some generalization.

"I don't like Hoffa," declared a ruddy-faced teamster as he leaned across the wheel of his inter-state carrier which was parked at the corner of 15 Street and Fifth Avenue. "If you want my opinion," he went on, "I think they ought to postpone the election and give the

rank-and-file a chance to speak up."

AN ELDERLY Negro truck driver sat in the opened side door of his massive delivery truck. "All I want is to make a living," he said, looking at me a little suspiciously. Asked if he had read in the papers about the Senate rackets committee investigation, he replied with a flash of the time-bitten experience of the aged, "Son, I've been reading and reading for 62 years, and the more I read the worse it looks for the working man."

The main theme I found expressed by the man in the truck was cynicism. "Everybody takes," was the resigned comment of the driver of a Pepsi-Cola truck who was pulled up to the curb on 19 Street just west of Fifth Avenue. "What's so special about Hoffa and Beck?" he asked with a trace of belligerence. "Don't you think some of those Senators are getting theirs, too?"

"Aaah, it's all politics," said a thin, young teamster whose soggy cigarette dangled out of the side of his mouth. "If it wasn't Hoffa, it would be someone else. So what the hell's the difference?"

DESPITE the cynicism, every truck driver I spoke to hastened to

assure me that the teamsters needed their union. A middle-aged truck driver and his 20-year-old helper were adamant. "Beck and Hoffa are for the birds," said the older man. "But the union's been good by me. All I know is that every time there's a new contract, there's another couple of bucks in that pay envelope."

"That's right," echoed the younger man. "If it wasn't for the union," he said, "I'd be getting maybe \$30 a week. And make sure you put that in your paper," he added.

"Don't kid yourself," a tall, Negro man, somewhere in his 40's, said to me as he stepped down from his cab. "A guy like me needs the union. It ain't only the dough either. I mean, like when you got troubles or a fight with the boss or something, the union is on your side."

A STOCKY driver in the neighborhood of 35, who needed a shave, was sitting on his running board finishing a hasty sandwich. He offered me a cigarette and said, "I can't squawk. Don't get me wrong. I don't think I'm gettin' what I should be gettin', but that ain't the union's fault. As far as I can see, the union's doing the best they can."

"I think this racket investigation is a very good thing," said the husky driver of a big red and gray inter-state trailer double-parked on 22 Street. "It puts the facts in the spotlight, and that's good. Maybe this will wake up some of the men that they have to do something about it."

"If it were up to you," I asked him, "who would you like to see as president of the union?"

He thought that one over for about half a minute before replying. His answer was thoughtful and deliberate. "If it was up to me," he said, "I'd want someone like John L. Lewis. Look what he's done for the miners. And that's one man no one would ever say was putting his hands in anybody else's pocket."

PRAISE for the work of the Senate Investigating Committee was nearly unanimous. Most of the truck drivers I spoke to felt that the committee was performing a much-needed public service. "Sure, this exposure hurts the union some," said one driver. "But in the long run it will all be for the good. After all, you can't keep this stuff bottled up."

Only one of the truck-drivers I interviewed had any qualms about

the effects and motives of the Senate Committee. Significantly enough, he was an older man who obviously had lived through the hard years of the depression. He stood just off the curb in 18 Street at the opened back end of his delivery truck and I could see the piled up cartons behind him as he spoke.

"Look, buddy," he said, "I don't make no excuse for the racketeers. But don't kid me that's all those Senators are after. You wanna know something? I think they're out to get the union. They're afraid the teamsters might get too big and too strong. They'd like to break the union up into small locals where we wouldn't have too much power. And if the workers don't pay no attention to what's going on, there will be another Taft-Hartley law faster than you can say 'Jack Robinson'."

At the corner of 20 Street and Sixth Avenue a young driver sat perched high in the cab of his ten-wheeled cross-continent carrier. "There's no place for crooks in the labor unions," he said. "The Senate Committee showed these guys up for what they are and that's good. But I think it's up to the teamsters themselves to get an honest leadership."



# No more free lunches for school kids Brownell proposes crackers, milk

By FRAN THOMPSON

DETROIT. — The people of Detroit were aghast this last week at the latest top level shenanigans of Detroit School Superintendent Dr. Samuel M. Brownell who proposed to discontinue free lunches for 8,300 indigent school children. Instead of a free hot lunch wot kids many of whom are living on Aid to Dependent Children and kids from large families Brownell proposed school principals should be "permitted" to give milk and Graham crackers to children unable to buy or bring lunch and who live too far to walk home at noon.

Labor leaders and even Welfare Superintendent Dan Ryan said: It is a vital necessity to extend the free lunch program instead of curtailing it. Out of 313 elementary schools only 88 have lunch rooms and at 15 other schools box lunches are give free. There are 210 schools with no free lunch program at all so in the name of unfairness Brownell proposes to eliminate all free lunches.

Brownell is worried about the city's \$500,000 spent to feed this proud Detroit's 8,300 hungry children, which is only a part of the children who need it. After this display of "let them starve" Brownell should resign his post to make room for some person who knows and can understand the needs of our children.

Brownell has consistently come up with some choice ideas since he has been in office. Take the one about merit raises for teachers. In other words if teachers will apple polish their superiors they may well get that raise. Someone would do

well to tell Brownell that this is a labor town and scabby ideas like this just don't go in this town. This is a technique the auto workers threw out 20 years ago.

Brownell also came up with an idea that because of the overcrowding of classes seven or eight pupils in each class should act as monitors. Explanation, these kids would act as stoolpigeons and report to the teacher on their classmates. It reminds this reporter of the movies I used to see on how the Nazis raised their youth. It could well be termed "The Pint Sized Stoolpigeon Program."

This paper would like to ask Brownell how many Negro teachers have received promotions since he began running the Detroit School System. How many Negro school principals are there in Detroit? As far as we know there are none.

One of Mr. Brownell's pet ideas is teaching by TV. Small children need attention and teaching large masses of children by television is not the answer to overcrowding in the classroom. Even his proposal of teachers coming to school early and leaving late will not solve the basic need in our schools. More and better schools are desperately needed. Better pay for teachers so they do not need to work two jobs to make a living. This better pay and improved conditions for teachers will attract many young people to become dedicated teachers.

Much more federal and state aid to schools is the only answer to the tremendous problems that face the educational system today. Our government consistently throws billions of dollars down every bottomless pit in the world so the businessmen can have their way and make more and more profits. Our children get nothing. This is carried to its ultimate lunacy when hungry children are denied a free meal that they badly need

## Polio Rate Up No Free Shots

DETROIT. — Since Sept. 1 205 polio cases have been reported in Wayne County. Two persons have died. Compared with last year 170 cases and one death, the figures are alarming.

Due to the horrible fact that polio is a crippler and a killer there is no excuse that a program of free polio shots could not be sponsored by state and federal governments.

The federal government finally got around to indicting six drug companies for price fixing on polio vaccine but only after a member of the House of Representatives in Washington blew the lid off.

When drug companies have to make profits off the backs of crippled children and future crippled children it's high time to call a halt. Let the government order the vaccine at a decent price (investigate the cost of production if necessary) and see to it that every man, woman and child is free from the dreaded polio.

Some unions are able to give the shots for \$2 as are some civic organizations. Why not the federal government? When it comes to the welfare of the people the boys in Washington see insurmountable obstacles, but when it comes to making bigger and better atom bombs, and spend millions testing them to the horror of the nation they have plenty of money.

## gifts, payoffs made to cops, preacher, nuns by undertaker

DETROIT — The payoffs that an undertaker made to get business was revealed in a lawsuit in Federal Court the other day, when it was reported that the undertaker had to entertain cops and provide gifts to clergymen and nuns.

The undertaker said in Federal Court that he wants \$16,598 back from Uncle Sam in taxes that he spent for social functions for cops, beverages, foods, prizes. The undertaker said he got a large number of funerals because of his contacts with the cops. So much so that he sponsored a bowling team of cops and opened up a recreation room, containing a bar and tables in the basement of the undertaking parlor for his contacts, the cops from Connor Station nearby.

He said further he had to spend more money to get business such as joining the swank Lakepointe Country Club and the Detroit Yacht Club in "order to entertain prospective clientele."

He revealed that he gave gifts and remembrances to clergymen and nuns at the nearby St. John Beregman Church because 75 percent of taxpayers funerals are buried from St. John's in that neighborhood.

When the case comes to trial in Federal Court, testimony is expected to uncover many more skeletons.

## looking forward

### Election Day Test

by CARL WINTER



ELECTION DAY in Detroit, Nov. 5, will test a great deal more than the popularity of candidates. Major interest is centered on the choice of nine city councilmen out of a field of 18 who were nominated in the recent primaries. But the results will have an important bearing on the development of future relations between various popular organizations and leaders.

In such a large city as ours, a representative governing body can be assured only by the joint effort of organizations which reflect the main sectors of the population. Such cooperation is made imperative by the fact that the whole Common Council is elected at large, rather than being chosen by wards and other local areas.

Unionists are now anxiously concerned over the possibility of putting in the first recognized spokesman of organized labor. Negroes are intent upon placing one of their number in what has until now been an exclusively-white chamber. Both groups have been stirred by the precedent-breaking achievement of having nominated such candidates among the top nine who came through the primaries. But neither can expect to win without the others' help.

However, the need for a solid labor-Negro alliance is not confined to the election campaign. It is the key to success in every progressive undertaking. Not least, by far, will be the need for such unity in the struggle the auto workers will face next year to win their new contract demands.

What is done—or fails to be done—now, before election day, may

have profound effects upon the future strength of this essential alliance. Unfortunately, the local labor movement has not yet fully combined its own forces. Neither has it basically recognized its prime responsibility to cement Negro-white unity. Nevertheless, a great opportunity for progress presents itself in the councilmanic race.

Will the difference between AFL and CIO pre-primary endorsements continue? Particularly, will it be permitted to result in the successful labor-endorsed Negro nominees splitting the vote and defeating each other in the finals? Or, will the rank and file make itself heard and push for effective action, in time to avoid such dangers?

There are many ways in which the necessary forces can be combined to guarantee a democratic advance in the approaching elections. One might be for progressive voters to concentrate upon an agreed, partial slate. Another might be for public agreement to be reached between the top, successful Negro nominees who had AFL and CIO endorsement, respectively. Whether they were prevailed upon to campaign jointly for each other, or for one, Detroit could not then fail to elect its first Negro councilman.

Whatever course is followed, what will be decisive is the degree of unity brought about by representative conferences between labor, Negro and other democratic groups. Not only will this election then mark a gain for the common people of this city, but it will assure a firm base for many more still to be won.

## AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

WE hope you notice where the UAW said they gave "important economic relief from the bargaining pattern of that year" to American Motors in 1955. Watch Chrysler try to get away with pleading the poor little cousin too.

WM. PATRICK, Jr., successful candidate who was the first Negro to ever run inside the charmed first nine circle for Common Council in a primary is being badly advised by some CIOers who told him that he should not seek the endorsement of AFL.

LIKEWISE some not so good "advisers" starting to say that what won in the primary for Ed Carey, labor leader, nominated also for Council, was the nice pictures of his family, making him out just a family man. Carey was nominated because of his labor and liberal background and because the people wanted labor represented.

RUNNING scared for Council is incumbent Blanche Parent Wise who finished 7th but who can be beaten. She and councilman Youngblood (10th) probably felt more than anyone the impact of the labor led coalition vote against them.

THE Board of Commerce dominated City Corporation Counsel's office has for study a mess of anti-Negro leaflets dealing with the primary elections. Unless citizens demand prosecution of those who issued them and the names and addresses are known, the Corporation Counsel's office will kill any action.

ITS a shame and a disgrace that the Detroit Building Trades brass were allowed to put forward a lilywhite slate of candidates for the recent Detroit primaries. Protests should be made—no such type of slate in finals.

TIP is that the Detroit Free Press will enforce a Negro in the final councilmanic election race when it presents its ticket, as always to the readers. Its reported they will also call for the election of Ed Carey, UAW leader. Some say, how can the Free Press not endorse a Negro? Can it present a lilywhite slate as its "choices." Remember too all year they have been trying to grab Negro circulation away from the Detroit Times.

STARTLING report to be made public soon by the UAW Foundry Council on effects of automation on foundry work. Will show how production increased overall 900 percent with less manpower. All UAW locals should get copies.

GOVERNOR Williams' committee studying effects of automation on unemployment will use as their primer, UAW president Walter Reuther's report on automation last winter to a Congressional Committee. Its claimed to be the most up to date, if you are looking for a file reference piece.

YEH, you can make your mind up to seeing Lt. Gov. Phil Hart running against U. S. Senator Potter come 1958. The Dems have Mart running like mad already and Potter is working his Madison Ave. huckster to a frazzle.

NOTE to whites who want to help extend democracy by electing a Negro to the Detroit City Council. At a recent election campaign meeting of reps from all walks of life for Wm. Patrick, Jr., 78 people were present, only 3 were white.

WILL Jim Gibson, former Wayne County AFL president, resign from the Mayor's "Loyalty" Commission, now that its known the spies of the Commission were building a file on Walter Reuther for Mayor Cobo to read next spring before the McClellan Committee when it investigates the Perfect Circle and Kohler strikes. Reports are too that Blanche Parent Wise, council foe of the "Loyalty" Commission was told by Councilman Connor, "have you seen the file they have on you?"

FORD Local No. 600 still didn't back anyone in the Dearborn Mayoralty primary, even though Ray Parker a AFL school teacher is running against White Citizens Council lover Orville Hubbard. Something stinks when people keep their mouth shut about a character like Hubbard.

WHEN the whole of the non-labor world tells the delegates this week at Miami attending the Teamsters Convention they should not back Jimmy Hoffa, it reminds us of the screams against John Lewis when he was in the CIO picture. Every "protector" of labor, like Heart, Detroit News, Free Press, Time, Life and all the brass check press that fought Lewis, are again "protecting" the workers from Hoffa. Will they scream equally as hard when the McClellan gang start hacking the UAW on Kohler, Perfect Circle, political action, shorter work week and the intended redbaiting of Walter Reuther. Yeh, they'll scream but it will be at their next target, Reuther. Today its Hoffa, tomorrow its Reuther.



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# 'The job has only begun' in elections

DETROIT. — "The Job Has Only Begun" runs the theme about the recent primary gains in the Detroit election in the Negro and labor press.

Says the Michigan Chronicle, leading Negro newspaper, "the final election will be something else. . . Yet the formula for success has been clearly established." They say that means a labor led coalition slate which included Ed Carey, UAW leader and Dem minority floor leader in Lansing, William Patrick, Jr., both of whom finished in the

first nine spots in a field of 78. Carey was eighth, Patrick ninth, the first time a Negro ever gained a place in the first nine. Previously that valiant fighter for freedom and democracy, Rev. Charles Hill finished 10th one time, in his many tries to break down the lilywhite character of the City Council. Regrettably Hill never was endorsed by CIO or put on a coalition slate, or he would have been without a doubt, Detroit's first Negro councilman a long time ago.

The coalition tactic now in use by labor in the Detroit elections brought together a slate that saw the conservative, Louis Miriani backed somewhat unenthusiastically for Mayor, that saw a council slate of Carey, Patrick, Stanley Nowak from Dodge Local 3, he finished 12th, run together with incumbent, Mary Beck, James Lincoln, Ed Connor and Eugene Van Antwerp. All were nominated. It expected that the labor led coalition will

back the same slate in the Nov. 5 finals.

THE AFL endorsed all the incumbents, friends and foes of labor alike, plus two Negroes, George Edwards, and C. M. Diggs, state representatives in the Legislature, both Democrats. Both Edwards and Diggs were nominated. Edwards 13th and Diggs 16th. Both say they are going all out to win, Nov. 5. Meanwhile four other Negro candidates who didn't get nominated have come out endorsing Pat-

rick for Council. They are William Benham, Mrs. B. N. Johnson, George Cathcart and Thomas B. Rivers.

Neither the AFL nor CIO has announced their final endorsements, and some forces are seeking to stimulate a meeting merger style of both on candidates for the final election. Meanwhile there is talk of Carey and Patrick merging their campaign committees, speaking entirely at each others meetings and preparing joint campaign material on issues.

## Cobo spies build file On Reuther for McClellan

DETROIT. — Mayor Albert E. Cobo, deceased, has been revealed a sordid his "Loyalty Commission" to build a file on UAW president Walter Reuther. The file if Cobo had lived, he intended to present before the Senate Committee on Rackets next spring. The committee will call Reuther and other UAWers for a witchhunt on the Perfect Circle and Kohler strikes. The late Joe McCarthy fathered this pending smear.

The Mayor "Loyalty" Commission, a gang of spies who bird-dog city employees with "loyalty" checks which Cobo used to spy on Reuther has received in appropriation over \$500,000 in the last 10 years in the budget for its spying. They claim a file list of over 25,000 names of "subversives." Reuther is one of the 25,000.

This McClellan Committee witchhunt will of course receive the support of any reactionary, labor hater, redbaiter like Cobo, who was paranoid on the question of Walter Reuther. Cobo admitted to City Hall newsmen some time before he died that he expected to be called by McClellan when the attack against UAW is launched by the McClellan, Goldwater, Mundt, Curtis bloc of U. S. Senators next spring.

The file is reported a foot high and also contains a number of taped recordings of UAW broadcaster Guy Nunn's programs over the last four months.

In the 10 years of its existence the "Loyalty" spies have never uncovered a subversive, but each year they come back to City Hall budget hearings with fantastic tales that they have a list of "25,000 subversives in Detroit."

During the period of McCarthyism this was sufficient to get them an appropriation of \$50,000 a year, sufficient to hire one Claud Wickman, former FBI gumshoer as "secretary" and Max Lemeaux a fat slob as "investigator" as well as another couple of spies.

Lemeaux was uncovered some years ago as being active in a Downriver "Improvement" Association that organized a mob to force out a Negro family from the street that Lemeaux lives on.

IN THE City Council three members are foes of the "Loyalty"

Commission. They are Blance Parent Wise, Mary Beck and Eugene Van Antwerp. Significantly the two liberals wouldn't team up with the three foes of the "Loyalty" gang to eliminate its \$50,000 annual appropriation last budget hearing. The two liberals are James Lincoln and Ed Connors. Both voted to maintain the gang of spies, while Mary Beck branded the spies as a hangover from McCarthyism and should be abolished.

A SPOKESMAN for the UAW said the union was investigating the reports of a file on Reuther and certainly would demand the abolishing of it and the gang of spies who compile such material on leaders or members of organized labor.

The spies, named the "Mayor's Loyalty Commission" now are possibly facing extinction because with Acting Mayor Louis Miriani, being backed by labor, he certainly can't maintain such type of operations.

On the top committee of the "Loyalty" Commission is James Gibson, former AFL Wayne County president, appointed there for decorative purposes 10 years ago. Also Rev. Banks, Negro minister, is a member of the top committee. What they will say and do now about the uncovering of the file on Reuther remains to be seen.

Meanwhile the foot high file on Walter Reuther still exists in the offices of the spies of the "Loyalty" Commission.

BILLY ALLAN.

## Dodge Plant Is Dying — UAW

HAMTRAMCK, Mich. — The Dodge Main News, official newspaper of UAW Local 3 carries a story in its Sept. 21 issue that the Dodge Main plant is dying and with it will die this city of Hamtramck.

The story points out that one time 40,000 workers toiled at the big plant on Joseph Campau and now its down to 12,000. And that along Jos Campau Street dozens of signs show "For Rent" in stores and houses. The union newspaper reveals that by 1960 the plant will be empty and Hamtramck will depend on workers of Dodge for its revenues, taxes, will be a "Welfare" city.

The union paper proposes that a meeting of the City Fathers with unionists should be set to go and talk with the Chrysler Corporation to halt this runaway before it's too late.

"Hamtramck will lose its life blood because without Dodge, Hamtramck becomes a bankrupt industryless ghost town," the union paper declared.

## THE STOCKPILE IS 728,595, THE IDLE IS 250,000

DETROIT — Michigan the auto state has been hit with two big figures this last week. First, a stockpile of unsold 1957 autos that sets an all time high of 728,595 for this time of the year, the "end of the season."

Two, unemployment zoomed to close to 250,000 as all assembly plants are shut for changing over to the 1958 models. The both huge figures are nowhere to be found in the daily subsidized newspapers here.

What the newspapers are full of is how so much is being spent on the new models and making arguments that a price increase is "inevitable." Also that any demand from the auto workers for their "package" of a shorter work week with no cut in take home pay and the "biggest raise ever" is "inflationary."

Over radio, TV, in newspapers and company publicity blurbs, the theme of "inflation" is being drummed into people's minds, as the line of attack against the UAW 1958 demands.

Nothing is said by these hucksters that cost of living here is higher than anywhere else in the country, or that a permanent corps of unemployed workers of around 100,000 has existed all year in Michigan, and is now over 250,000. Silence is maintained about evictions requests from landlords that run around 2,000 a month and land contract foreclosures that are several hundred a month on workers' homes.

## Pitts Conn Now Comes to Mich. For Decision

DETROIT. — William Albertson, former leader of the Communist Party in Michigan, now in New York, and one of the six Pittsburgh Smith Act defendants recently acquitted by a Federal judge, sends thanks to all readers of the Michigan edition for all the help he and his fellow defendants received since they were arrested, Aug. 17, 1951.

Bill writes, "Please relate my deepest thanks for everything to everyone from the time we were arrested, Aug. 17, 1951 to Friday, Sept. 13, 1957, when we won the great victory for civil rights for the Bill of Rights. On that day the U. S. District Attorney in Pittsburgh threw in the sponge. He told the judge, 'a careful reexamination of this case (the Pittsburgh Smith Act case) in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions has led us to conclude that we cannot successfully re-try these defendants on the basis of evidence presently available to the government.'"

The Michigan Smith Act case comes before the U. S. District Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Oct. 16 for a hearing. The U. S. Supreme Court sent it there early last June with the order that it be reviewed in the light of the high court's decision on the California Smith Act cases. Some there were acquitted and some ordered to stand new trials by the high court.

But since that time the courts in Connecticut and Pittsburgh have acquitted two sets of defendants. Meanwhile the Michigan defendants along with many friends and well wishers are working to get a favorable decision Oct. 16.

A Liberties Appeal Committee with Jack Raskin, chairman, P. O. Box 715, Linwood Station, Detroit 6, is urging financial aid to the defendants and for their legal defense. Friends of the court briefs are being sought. In California the State Bar Association and attorneys for some California newspapers took special note that two newspapermen, Al Richmond, Slim Connelly, editors of the People's World were among the defendants. Freedom of the Press was made the subject of a brief. Both were acquitted by the high court.

## PRODUCTION WORKERS IN FLINT DEMANDS FOR '58. SPEEDUP, HEALTH, 30-40, PENSIONS

FLINT, Mich. — From the giant Buick plant here the production workers are letting their 15 demands be known. By October 14th the UAW's General Motors Department has to have the resolutions, demands, proposals for the new contract in 1958.

"We will be shortchanged in 1958 unless we get in our demands" said the production workers as they related in the columns of the labor press their beefs, proposals, demands.

They list some of the conditions of production workers. Some of them are:

• Short work weeks—assembly line workers never knew that they will work day to day. In Flint, few

assembly workers since last January worked more than 25 hours a week after all their work time was added up recently.

• Speedups, time study, foreman intimidation is faced every day.

• Health and safety hazards—we get silicosis, TB and accidents daily.

• Wage inequities, automation has brought in new machines with mere responsibilities and replaced men, yet management refuses to rate these new jobs properly.

• Pensions—vested rights are at any age they cannot be enjoyed. While we are negotiating to get a good local agreement we must

keep an eye on the National Wage Agreement coming up next June, especially since the deadline for proposed changes is less than a month away.

Meanwhile negotiations between the Buick local leaders and GM managements on a series of beefs is reported making little progress. The membership voted 7,000 to 1,000 for strike action and instructed the union leaders to call them out if negotiations became paralyzed. In several other GM plants, Fisher, Chevy and others strike votes have been taken or set.

It could be the 1958 GM cars here could be ushered in with a strike.

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Sat. 9 p.m. prizes for best  
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# Little Rock Civic Leaders Tell Us:

## 'MOB RULE MUST GO'

By A. B. MAGIL

"MOB VIOLENCE is one of the worst things that happened to our state in years." It was Bill Williams, executive secretary of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO, speaking from Little Rock over the long-distance telephone to *The Worker*. "I just got back from a two-day trip," he said earnestly. "I saw newspapers from Memphis, St. Louis and other places, and they're full of it. This sure hurts Arkansas."

The *Worker* also interviewed by phone a white PTA leader, the head of the Negro PTAs, and a white minister. All were in substantial agreement on the racist outrage in Little Rock and what needed to be done. The interviews took place before the federal troops arrived.

Williams disclosed that on the eve of school opening, the AFL-CIO, as well as churches and civic organizations, turned over to Superintendent of Schools Virgil T. Blossom statements calling on the people to comply with the integration law. These statements were never released. "They were held up," Williams said, "when Governor Faubus called out the National Guard."

Describing President Eisenhower as "strictly a milquetoast," he said the President "should have acted the first day of school and violence could have been prevented."

While the labor leadership backed desegregation, Williams made it clear that the membership was divided. He thought about 80 percent of the members supported the action of Governor Faubus, who was elected as a liberal with labor support. "We have an educational program to carry out among our members," he added.

MRS. L. L. WATT, president of the Council of Parent-Teacher Associations of Little Rock (the white PTAs) told *The Worker* that what happened last Monday—the racist mob violence that forced nine Negro students to leave Central High School—"make you feel ashamed."

"I am a believer in the law of the United States," she said. "We are quoted to the effect that 82 percent of our people are supporting what's been going on. [This was a reference to Governor Faubus' statement that a poll showed 82 percent of the people in the Little Rock area were backing him.] That's a mistake."

"You think that figure's wrong?" Mrs. Watt was asked.

"I know it," she replied firmly.

She declined, however, to make any direct comment on the actions of Governor Faubus or President Eisenhower.

In standing up for the law Mrs. Watt, who formerly headed the Central High School PTA, said she was expressing the view of the majority of the 2,620 members of the Little Rock white PTAs.

"Our PTA policy is to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church and community. In doing this you don't judge by the color of the skin."

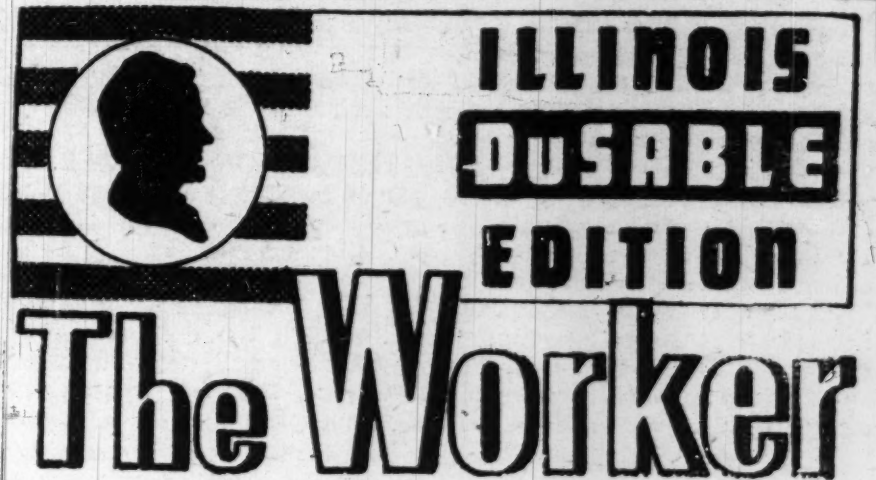
MRS. JO ANN HARRISON, president of the Council of Negro PTAs, said that "if President Eisenhower had done earlier

(Continued on Page 9)

### Eisenhower's 2-Month Delay

### Encouraged the Arkansas Mobsters

—See page 4



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### "WHAT'S WRONG WITH MY COUNTRY?"



ERTHA KITT

"Armstrong is absolutely right. We shouldn't go to Russia preaching things we are not."



TALLULAH BANKHEAD

"The White Citizens Councils are shocking. The KKK is as vicious and horrible as any Gestapo."



LOUIS ARMSTRONG

"If the people over there ask me what's wrong with my country, what am I supposed to say?"



LENA HORNE

"Personally I think people of all colors should be concerned about what's happening in the South."

## — ONE NATION, ONE LAW! —

An Editorial

IT WAS INEVITABLE that President Eisenhower or some other Chief Executive would have to take stern measures to overcome the organized racist political system in the Deep South by enforcing the United States Constitution. It was inevitable because lawlessness there has been tempered with for nearly 100 years. The Little Rock, Ark., mob which will have to be subdued with troops is the product of codified racism. The federal government and national political leaders have accommodated themselves to the Southern code.

Look into the contorted faces of white children in Little Rock hurling obscenities at Negro children in the code taught them that Negroes were not human beings. Observe the utter hysteria and blind hate on the face of a Little Rock white mother as she charges a police line to "rescue" her child from an association with Negroes.

See the mixture of gleeful ecstasy, contempt and fulfillment in the face of a young white man who, brick in hand, kicks an aging, defenseless Negro in the stomach just before his victim can take cover from the blow.

These are the "people of the South" pointed to by Southern congressmen as being against integration to the point that they will oppose it by making "blood flow" in Southern streets. Like Cerberus, the two-headed dog guarding the gates of Hades, the thought-controlled and brainwashed mob was always referred to as the guardian of segregation and the "southern way of life."

Nor can it be said that this is only a Southern product. Coddling the mob in Little Rock, as racist violence in Mississippi and elsewhere has been coddled recently, can cause

the sickness to spread. Northern racists too may be encouraged to acts of anti-Negro violence unless the violence in Little Rock is decisively suppressed and obedience to law upheld.

OFFICIALS of the federal government and the national leaders knew the mob existed; the knew that at some point in the struggle to unite the country under one Constitution there would be a "Little Rock."

Southern political spokesmen have made this clear for three years. They had organized the White Citizens Councils for the express purpose of circumventing by intimidation, terror and sheer force the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings. Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi and a host of Southern officials openly associated with the White Citizens Council movement.

Negroes have been boycotted, beaten and killed for seeking to enjoy their democratic rights. Homes of Negroes have been bombed. Klan crosses have been bombed. Inflammatory statements to the effect that Southern states will never accept the Supreme Court decision have gone unchallenged.

For example, on Jan. 25, 1956 Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss) said in a speech on the floor of the House:

(Continued on Page 4)

### We Would Have Done Better . . .

Let's send Virginia Gardner back to Little Rock!

That's what all of us in *The Worker* office said when the storm broke last Monday.

Virginia was on vacation. But a phone call to her found her more than willing to interrupt her vacation and make the trip again.

But Virginia Gardner didn't go back to Little Rock. Reason: no money.

It doesn't cost a fortune to go to Little Rock and spend a few days there. And when the biggest news in the world is happening there—news so crucial to the welfare and honor of our nation—how can a people's

newspaper fail to move heaven and earth to cover it?

We did move heaven and earth. But as we informed you last week, the situation of the *Daily Worker* and *The Worker* is so grave that not only are we unable to restore the 16-page *Worker* that existed till the summer, but the *Daily Worker* is

compelled to cut its size from eight pages to four.

This was scheduled to go into effect on or about Oct. 1. But technical difficulties have made it necessary to postpone the change till Oct. 15—which means an additional financial drain.

Will YOU do the moving of heaven and earth to send a *Worker* reporter to Little Rock and to enable your paper to live?

Make checks and money orders payable to Committee for a Free Press or Robert W. Dunn, Box 231, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.



# AFL-CIO Tells Teamsters Clean Up or Face Ouster

By GEORGE MORRIS

GIVEN a 30-day deadline to clean up corruption in its ranks, or face suspension from the AFL-CIO, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will Monday open the long-awaited and fateful convention deliberations in Miami Beach auditorium.

To judge by the storm of events within and around the union, that have preceded the convention for months, one would expect the convention itself to reach hurricane proportions. But that is by no means certain. In fact the very holding of the convention, or its right to elect officers, was still under question Friday as Federal Judge Dickanson Letts in Washington prepared to decide the plea for an injunction asked by 13 rank and file members of the IBT.

They contended that hundreds of delegates to the convention were named in rigged elections. Judge Letts could hold up the election of officers if the preliminary evidence presented to him, like the appointment by top officers of the delegates from 104 locals under trusteeship indicates a rigged job.

There was also a possibility that the numerous behind-the-scenes negotiations in Miami hotel rooms, especially over the weekend, will include a deal and the convention (if it takes place) may be reduced to a formal and tame reflection of the agreements reached.

WITH the race to the convention almost at the finish line, James R. Hoffa, although exposed as up to his neck in corruption, stands out in front for the presidency. His two major opponents on a "clean-up" and labor unity platform, Thomas Haggerty of Chicago and Thomas Hickey of New York, made significant gains in support from widely scattered areas, but they started late and have the difficult task of cutting into support already committed to Hoffa.

There was still talk of two dark horses, but unavowed, candidates on the eve of the convention, with administrative vice-president Einar Mohn and William Lee, head of the Chicago Federation of Labor, mentioned most. But their fortunes hung on two factors: whether the sentiment to stay in the AFL-CIO even at the cost of ditching Hoffa, becomes strong enough, and whether Haggerty and Hickey show enough strength to endanger Hoffa's majority. A majority of the

convention's 1,924 delegates will be needed to elect.

THE ACTION of the AFL-CIO council meeting in New York Wednesday was aimed principally at strengthening the sentiment for someone other than Hoffa who would be acceptable to the council and not be too objectionable to corrupt-ridden Beck-Hoffa forces. It was still too early to assess the consequences.

The Senate rackets committee, set to hear about 35 witnesses on more revelations of Hoffa's corrupt operations, was generally discounted as a new factor. The most common opinion was that there isn't much the Senate body can do that will make Hoffa look worse than he already looks.

Both Haggerty and Hickey have been aiming their efforts principally for rank and file support. Haggerty, strong in the dairy di-

vision of the IBT, has asked the members from coast to coast to bombard their officers with letters against support of Hoffa. Hickey has cut into much of Hoffa-controlled territory in New York. For example through a secret ballot he won all six delegates in Local 804 claimed by Hoffa. But there aren't many such secret ballot elections in the IBT generally.

While Hoffa's man John J. O'Rourke holds all the top offices of the 125,000-member New York Teamsters Council, it appears that Hickey has won the delegates of about half of the council's locals. But, while Hickey's vote is concentrated in New York, Haggerty's is widely scattered in Chicago, the west and in Canada. A third candidate against Hoffa, Rep. John Shell of San Francisco, has showed no appreciable support.



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

## The Uphill Fight That Was Won

By JOSEPH NORTH

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN radiantly extracted the letter from her purse and handed it to me. It was truly a red letter day, for the envelope contained the notice, signed by the four commissioners of election who wrote "respectfully":

"Dear Sir or Madam: You are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in this office designating you as a candidate for the Peoples Rights Party for the office of Councilman of the 24th Senatorial District to be voted for at the General Election, Nov. 5, 1957."

She laughed as she read the final sentence: "The last date for you to decline such designation is Sept. 26, 1957."

The candidate tossed her head, exclaiming humorously: "Decline? Good Lord, how could they even dream that I might decline!"

NO, NOT after that campaign, she said as the two jubilant chairmen of her campaign joined her-

Evelyn Wiener and Dr. Albert E. Blumberg.

A bright autumn sun shone through the window transforming the bare headquarters into a place of victory the occupants felt it to be. The trio of crusaders conveyed grateful congratulations to all the men and women—and youngsters—who worked so hard through the breath-taking weeks. (And, the writer should add, to this newspaper "for its great help.") And to the 4,036 who signed.

The telephone frequently interrupted our interview as various callers expressed their congratulations and the neighborhood newspaper Town and Village called for an interview and a photograph of the candidate.

THE CANDIDATE—as is just, had the first word—and the last. Before getting down to brass tacks, she mused on the unparalleled qualities of her district: "It contains Wall Street and the Bowery; Trinity Church and Governor's Island; Foley Square (where she was sen-

tenced to prison as a victim of the Smith Act) and the Statue of Liberty."

"And Miss Liberty," she said exuberantly. "will vote for me, I'm sure."

Nor is that all: The district includes the giant buildings of the La Guardia housing project; the Vladeck, the Al Smith, the ILGW, the Lillian Wald, the Baruch—as well as Knickerbocker Village and Stuyvesant Town.

"JUST THINK," Miss Flynn declared, "I had absolutely no expectation of getting into this. There I was, preparing to write more memoirs, when Ben Davis and Doc Blumberg came along, hurl me into this campaign—which I love." They had come to ask—shortly after she served her term in the penitentiary—if she would "consider running."

"Consider? I was rarin' to go." All concerned with the campaign, members of the Communist Party and other progressives, decided finally to make a go of it

August 12, the first legal day to collect signatures, Dr. Blumberg pointed out.

Within four days the first canvassers began to climb the stairs. The tempo of the campaign picked up as time went along, and as Miss Weiner pointed out, the canvassers got the feel of it, and sensed its possibilities.

Some 495 signatures were collected in the sixteen days to Labor Day; but by that time word had gotten around—and folks had returned from their vacations. In the six days after Labor Day the canvassers returned with 750 signatures.

AT THAT POINT the campaign committee—with only two weeks to go—stepped up their appeal for all and sundry to come on down. They urged that the total be doubled in a week—to 2,500. "And it was done," both the chairman and the chairlady said simultaneously. The legal target was 3,000 just to make sure, the goal chosen was 4,000. "And that was reached." Last Sunday was the banner day; 140 canvassers showed up, in addition to the many others who acted as dispatchers, did the important technical work, and all

(Continued on Page 9)

## Man In the Truck Has Lots to Say on Hoffa, Senate Probe

By JACK STYLES

JAMES HOFFA won't win any popularity contests among New York's 125,000 union teamsters, but Gotham's man in the truck believes that the Teamsters Union has been going to hat for him and getting good results.

I've come to that conclusion after talking to a cross-section of truck drivers in that traffic-glutted section of New York bounded by 23rd and 14th streets north and south, and Fifth and Eighth Avenues east and west.

My brief three and four-minute chats with more than a score of local teamsters could hardly be classified as a scientific sampling of opinion, but the unanimity of responses regarding Hoffa, Dave Beck, the Senate rackets committee and Local 807 of the Teamsters union permits some generalization.

"I don't like Hoffa," declared a ruddy-faced teamster as he leaned across the wheel of his inter-state carrier which was parked at the corner of 15 Street and Fifth Avenue. "If you want my opinion," he went on, "I think they ought to postpone the election and give the

rank-and-file a chance to speak up."

AN ELDERLY Negro truck driver sat in the opened side door of his massive delivery truck. "All I want is to make a living," he said, looking at me a little suspiciously. Asked if he had read in the papers about the Senate rackets committee investigation, he replied with a flash of the time-bitten experience of the aged, "Son, I've been reading and reading for 62 years, and the more I read the worse it looks for the working man."

The main theme I found expressed by the man in the truck was cynicism. "Everybody takes," was the resigned comment of the driver of a Pepsi-Cola truck who was pulled up to the curb on 19 Street just west of Fifth Avenue. "What's so special about Hoffa and Beck?" he asked with a trace of belligerence. "Don't you think some of those Senators are getting theirs, too?"

"Aaah, it's all politics," said a thin, young teamster whose soggy cigarette dangled out of the side of his mouth. "If it wasn't Hoffa, it would be someone else. So what the hell's the difference?"

DESPITE the cynicism, every truck driver I spoke to hastened to

assure me that the teamsters needed their union. A middle-aged truck driver and his 20-year-old helper were adamant. "Beck and Hoffa are for the birds," said the older man. "But the union's been good by me. All I know is that every time there's a new contract, there's another couple of bucks in that pay envelope."

"That's right," echoed the younger man. "If it wasn't for the union," he said, "I'd be getting maybe \$30 a week. And make sure you put that in your paper," he added. "Don't kid yourself," a tall, Negro man, somewhere in his 40's, said to me as he stepped down from his cab. "A guy like me needs the union. It ain't only the dough either. I mean, like when you got troubles or a fight with the boss or something, the union is on your side."

A STOCKY driver in the neighborhood of 35, who needed a shave, was sitting on his running board finishing a hasty sandwich. He offered me a cigarette and said, "I can't squawk. Don't get me wrong. I don't think I'm gettin' what I should be gettin', but that ain't the union's fault. As far as I can see, the union's doing the best they can."

"I think this racket investigation is a very good thing," said the husky driver of a big red and gray inter-state trailer double-parked on 22 Street. "It puts the facts in the spotlight, and that's good. Maybe this will wake up some of the men that they have to do something about it."

"If it were up to you," I asked him, "who would you like to see as president of the union?" He thought that one over for about half a minute before replying. His answer was thoughtful and deliberate. "If it was up to me," he said, "I'd want someone like John L. Lewis. Look what he's done for the miners. And that's one man no one would ever say was putting his hands in anybody else's pocket."

PRAISE for the work of the Senate Investigating Committee was nearly unanimous. Most of the truck drivers I spoke to felt that the committee was performing a much-needed public service. "Sure, this exposure hurts the union some," said one driver. "But in the long run it will all be for the good. After all, you can't keep this stuff bottled up."

Only one of the truck drivers I interviewed had any qualms about ership.

the effects and motives of the Senate Committee. Significantly enough, he was an older man who obviously had lived through the hard years of the depression. He stood just off the curb in 18 Street at the opened back end of his delivery truck and I could see the piled up cartons behind him as he spoke.

"Look, buddy," he said, "I don't make no excuse for the racketeers. But don't kid me that's all those Senators are after. You wanna know something? I think they're out to get the union. They're afraid the teamsters might get too big and too strong. They'd like to break the union up into small locals where we wouldn't have too much power. And if the workers don't pay no attention to what's going on, there will be another Taft-Hartley law faster than you can say 'Jack Robinson'."

At the corner of 20 Street and Sixth Avenue a young driver sat perched high in the cab of his ten-wheeled cross-continent carrier. "There's no place for crooks in the labor unions," he said. "The Senate Committee showed these guys up for what they are and that's good. But I think it's up to the teamsters themselves to get an honest leadership."



# Wilkins, Ernie Banks Tributes to At NAACP Rally Sam's Work

(Continued from Page 12)

CHICAGO—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be the featured speaker at the mass kick-off rally launching the 1957 membership campaign of the Chicago branch of the NAACP.

Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago NAACP announced that the kick-off rally starting the drive for 20,000 members would be held at 3 P.M., Sunday, October 6 at the Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Parkway.

Abner stated that Wilkins will give a first hand report on the battle for integration in the schools of the South and will deal with the new civil rights bill and what it will mean in the fight for freedom and first class citizenship. He will also answer the criticisms leveled against him in connection with the battle in Congress for the passage of the first civil rights bill since Reconstruction days.

The mass rally will also deal with the question of HOW SEGREGATED AND VIOLENT IS THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Mr. Abner stated that there would be

a frank appraisal of Chicago together with a program of action.

After receiving reports from Association lawyers who observed the trial of the Calumet Park rioters, Willoughby Abner charged that the prosecution was "poorly prepared and ineptly handled by the offices of the Corporation Counsel and the State's Attorney."

Abner said, the NAACP was shocked and disappointed with the prosecution of the four defendants who were acquitted at the trial Friday in Boy's Court.

The four youths acquitted by Judge Daniel J. McNamara had been charged with unlawful assembly, inciting to riot and disorderly conduct. Judge McNamara said that evidence against the four was "inadequate."

Abner said that if there is to be effective prosecution of the remaining cases "there must be better preparation and more vigorous prosecution." He stated that the NAACP is calling for a meeting with the offices of the Corporation Counsel and the State's Attorney on this issue.

CHICAGO—Ernie Banks, who last week took over the home run leadership in the major leagues will serve as general chairman of the 1957 membership campaign of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Banks, outstanding star of the Chicago Cubs has indicated that he is more than happy to make home runs in behalf of civil rights and first class citizenship for all Americans by heading up the Chicago NAACP's drive to secure 20,000 new members.

Willoughby Abner announced that Ernie Banks will make his first official appearance at the mass rally to kick-off the membership campaign on Sunday, October 6 at 3 P.M. at the Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South

many marvelous qualities of organization and fearless leadership.

HE WAS A talented speaker. He possessed a quiet bravery and courage, which stood him in good stead, through the long years of his activity.

His death brings back many memories of more than 50 years of activity in the labor movement, in various progressive organizations, and in the Socialist and Communist movements.

Early in life Sam became associated with outstanding members of Chicago's progressive literary world.

In 1904, he organized the Hammersmark Publishing Co., associated with Clarence Darrow and Robert Gregg, that published a number of worth-while books by himself. Darrow, Edgar Lee Masters, and a posthumous volume of Altgeld's "The Cost of Something for Nothing."

Becoming ill in 1905, he went to the West Coast and finally settled in Seattle in time to attend the American Federation of Labor convention, where he met Tom Mann, who was the British fraternal delegate to the convention.

While on the West Coast, Sam organized the Retail Clerks in and around Seattle and Tacoma. He was president of the Tacoma Trades Council, and was offered a national organizers job by the Retail Clerks International.

SAM had known and worked with Lucy Parsons, Eugene V. Debs, Bill Haywood, Charles E. Ruthenberg and Tom Mooney.

In his early years, he helped raise Parkway.

Banks called upon all Chicagoans who believe in civil rights and first class citizenship to rally to the support of the NAACP.

Volunteers to work in the membership campaign are urged by the NAACP to sign up and secure materials at the NAACP office, 841 East 63rd St., or call DORchester 3-6406 for information.



The late Sam Hammersmark pictured at a birthday celebration held at the Modern Bookstore, 64 West Randolph St., several years ago. Sam, appropriately, is surrounded by books, that were so much a part of his life's work.

funds and establish Socialist and labor papers. He was active in the defense of Moyer and Haywood, the Patterson strikers, and the Magone brothers, who eventually died in prison, for their active work in helping the Mexican people's fight for freedom.

In 1912, he met William Z. Foster on the West Coast, returned to Chicago and became associated with the Syndicalist League of North America. Since then he made Chicago the center of his activities.

Foster had a powerful influence on Sam.

For a number of years he was active in organization work in the Chicago Federation of Labor, a close co-worker of John Fitzpatrick, Ed Nockles and Anton Johansen.

At various times, he was assigned by the Chicago Federation of Labor as organizer of the Rubber Workers, the Candy Workers, and Bakery and Confectionary Workers, of which he brought some

3,000 members into the union.

HE WAS active with Johnstone and Foster in the 1917 Packing House Workers organization campaign, and in the famous 1919 steel workers strike.

Sam Hammersmark was one of the founders and first treasurer of the Daily Worker in 1924.

Not only was Sam an organizer—he was also an educator. More than any other person he spread working class literature, by the tens of thousands of copies, among the people.

He kept book stores going in the face of any and all difficulties and problems the working class organizations faced.

Scholars, university professors, and librarians would consult Sam Hammersmark when they wanted to know something about Marxist literature.

One of his great and lasting achievements, that will stand as a monument to him, was his founding of the Modern Book Store, that he managed for over 20 years.

## ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION The Worker

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## Illinois' Gil Green 'Celebrates' His 51st Birthday

(While it is a few days past Gil Green's birthday, we are taking the liberty of reprinting the following article by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, which was printed in the Daily Worker, prior to Gil Green's birthday. The editors of The Worker are pleased to inform our readers that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be in Chicago shortly as part of a nationwide tour).

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

On Sept. 24, Gil Green will be 51 years old. It is customary to say "celebrate a birthday." But this he cannot do. He will spend this birthday alone in Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, an old forbidding looking fortress-like structure on the lonely plains of Kansas. It will be the seventh birthday that political persecution has forced Gil to spend far from his family and friends. For his mother, his wife, his daughter and two sons, his brother and a host of others near and dear in Chicago, it will be a sad day. For all of us it should be a day to salute this gallant fighter and to pledge our aid to his family to help secure his release.

Gil Green can well be called a premature Smith Act defendant, as can all of us who have served prison sentences, in view of today's news. If our appeals could have been prolonged and we had been able to remain on bail, maybe we would never have had to serve time.

I say this in light of practically all present Smith Act cases now being referred back to Appeal Courts and the unwillingness of some Government attorneys to proceed with new trials after the recent Supreme Court decisions. And now comes the splendid victory, a court reversal of the convictions of all five Connecticut defendants. (I rejoice for all of them, but am particularly happy that Martha Stone will not go to Alderson Women's prison).

IN THE Connecticut decision the Appellate judges wrote an epitaph for all Smith Act verdicts when they said:

"We would mock both fair trial and free speech as meaningful constitutional guarantees were we to ignore the deficiencies of this record."

Imagine what joy such news bring to Gil Green and Harry Winston in their prison cells! Our joy outside could be far greater, however, if they were not in these cells.



GIL GREEN

Both were defendants in the original Smith Act trial at Foley Square.

They are now serving sentences of eight years—first five-year sentences in that case, and later three years were added for "contempt of court" in failing to appear in 1951 when the Supreme Court upheld their convictions. The penalty for contempt is usually either a few months in jail or a moderate fine. These contempt sentences are now on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, as without precedent in harshness and vindictive quality.

They commenced serving in February, 1956, when they voluntarily surrendered. Even with statutory good time off, they will be compelled to remain in prison until some time in 1963. Only one who has been there can fully realize what a lifetime away such a release date must seem to them. Let us fight to secure their immediate release.

GIL GREEN was a vigorous youth leader in the

stormy days of the 30s. I am sure many New Yorkers will remember him as a capable chairman of the N. Y. State Communist Party, in the early 40s, before he assumed a similar post in Illinois. He was a member of the National Committee at the time of his arrest, and, like all the members of the 13-member committee of that period, he was a living refutation of the lies and slanders hurled at Communists.

On the eve of his reappearance Gil wrote to Edward A. Lahey of the Chicago Daily News: "I am guilty of no crime, and least of all the ridiculous charge of conspiring to overthrow the government by force. I have been a fugitive not from justice but from injustice." Much could be written on Communists as warm, likeable human beings, so well personified by Gil Green.

In honor of his approaching birthday I am appealing to you to do several things, that can help bring his freedom nearer. First of all send a birthday greeting to Gil Green. He was injured recently in a fall in a prison shop and has been laid up in a wheel chair. Even if he does not personally receive these greetings he will be immensely cheered to know that they are there. And he will know, as I did, just how many messages are there for him, by way of the very effective "grapevine" that exists in every prison. It helps guarantee decent treatment for a prisoner to have the authorities aware how much concern there is on the outside.

Address your greetings to Gil Green, P.M.B. 73335, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Second, write a letter to President Eisenhower, urging the release of Gil Green, Henry Winston and others similarly affected.

Lastly, send a copy of your appeal for amnesty to Mrs. Lil Green, Box 1570, Chicago, 80, Ill. It will be of great cheer also to the Green family to hear from you. They are doing a tremendous job of letter writing, speaking and personal appeals, to help secure Gil's release.

A big effort now, in the present favorable atmosphere, can be successful. Let us make our slogan "A Happy, Free Christmas" for Gil Green, Henry Winston and Irving Potash. Once these three are released there will be no Smith Act prisoners. Let us guarantee there will be no more!



# City Council Challenged on New Housing Sites

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO. — During the next several months the Chicago City Council will, in all probability, be called upon to select sites for 8,000 new housing units in this city. This is the number that the Chicago Housing Authority has "reserved" with the federal government out of the current federal appropriations.

Once again the Council's Planning and Housing Committee is scheduled to hold hearings on proposed sites. Early last year opponents of public housing, particularly when there is a great chance that the housing will not be on a segregated basis, bitterly opposed the CHA proposals on suggested sites.

Leading the opposition were four aldermen. The most outspoken opponent of public housing was Alderman Emil Pacini of the 10th Ward. Joining with him was Alderman Reginald DuBois of the Ninth, Alderman George Tourek of the 23rd, and

David T. McKiernan of the 19th Ward.

IN SPEAKING of the public housing at that time, Alderman Pacini said, "This is definitely unnecessary. The housing emergency is over. There are 'for rent' signs blossoming all over." Chicagoans today paying the highest rental costs in the nation may not fully appreciate the Alderman's complacency.

The newspapers on the South End of the city carried on a "crusade" against the housing proposals at that time. Outstanding in their opposition were the Daily Calumet, the Calumet Index, the Southtown Economist and the Brighton Park-McKinley Park Life.

On March 8, 1956 the Brighton Park Life blazoned the following headline across its front page:

"City Rejects CHA 'Temporarily.'"

"Fiery Opposition Exposes 'Socialism'."

ALL of the South End papers, with big headlines, prominent editorials took up the cudgel against the public housing proposals. The unspoken word among the "respectable" community newspapers was the goal of keeping their areas all-white. The over-riding aim of all these groups and their spokesmen was to prevent integrated housing in the City of Chicago.

The tactics of the housing segregationists became clear at an early stage of the game. They were determined that no new public housing units would be built in all-white communities. They realized that it would be very difficult to bar Negroes from apartments in public housing.

Therefore the aim, it seemed, was to limit new public housing to Negro communities or to

areas which were adjoining the main Negro communities. The realty interests, the aldermen and the community newspaper all successfully fought against new housing projects in all-white communities.

While the Chicago Housing Authority can recommend new housing locations, the final authority rests with the City Council. This council has been the bottleneck which has prevented Chicago from becoming an integrated city, at least insofar as public housing has been concerned.

FOLLOWING the Calumet Park attacks and the continued attacks on the Negro residents of Trumbull Park, the selection of the CHA locations this year will take on added significance. In political circles many are speculating on the role that will be played by Mayor Daley. Will he be able to continue to carry

water on both shoulders?

Will the Mayor be able to fumble his way through so as to appease the white supremacists in the City Council, while still trying to convince the Negro people that they should vote Democratic. Just as the Democratic Party nationally is having its problems hanging on to labor and liberal support, while trying to continue its alliance with Eastland of Mississippi, so too is Daley of Chicago having his difficulties.

Can Daley win support of Aldermen such as Holmes, Jones, Despres, and others while continuing his alliance with Pacini and his ilk in the City Council?

A sharp conflict is shaping up and the selection of the CHA sites can well be the issue which will compel Mayor Daley to take a definite position.

Next week The Worker will discuss the sites that were rejected by the City Council last year.

## 'End Local Union Trustees' Haggerty Tells Convention

CHICAGO.— With the national convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters scheduled to open this Monday, in Miami, Florida, Thomas J. Haggerty, Chicago's candidate emerged as the leading anti-Hoffa candidate with widespread national support.

Haggerty claimed more than 700 delegates pledged to support him from Canada, the South, Seattle, Cincinnati, Chicago and other teamster centers. This was as of a week ago. During the past week Haggerty has been campaigning in the east including Detroit and Pittsburgh.

James Hoffa heads the Michigan Teamsters Council, and this is considered his stronghold. The Haggerty supporters claimed that the stand of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices committee on Hoffa helped consolidate their votes in most places and also brought new delegates to their candidate.

THE widespread circulation of his six-point program by Haggerty has brought substantial rank and file enthusiasm behind his candidacy. One teamster told The Worker, "I think that Haggerty will win. But win or lose, he has given us a program

and a campaign that this union will not forget. This union will never be the same again. The rank and file will be heard from a lot more in the future."

In Chicago, Haggerty, who has been associated with many civic enterprises has won great support from public figures and the press. The Chicago Sun-Times in an editorial said: "We think Haggerty would make a good international president, the kind the Teamsters need at this critical point." Chicago Daily News editorial echoed this viewpoint.

Senator Paul Douglas has spoken kind words about the Haggerty presidential race. So have many of Chicago's public figures.

A RECEPTION last weekend for Haggerty, prior to his Eastern trip, saw a galaxy of public figures present. State's Attorney Benjamin Adamowski and his

staff were there, as was Sheriff Joseph Lohman. A delegation from the educational field also were in attendance. Haggerty is a member of the Chicago Board of Education.

Early this week Haggerty once again spoke out for local autonomy in the affairs of the Teamsters. He said locals should have "self-rule to determine your own affairs." Haggerty spoke out against the practices wherein local officers are even deposed without consent of the union's members.

"I believe in democratic trade unionism," Haggerty said. "I believe in the right of joint councils and the union to run their own affairs. I believe in the right of the men to choose their own officers and to stand up and speak their minds."

PETER J. HOBAN, president of Teamster Local 753, and Haggerty's outspoken campaign manager, declared that he would challenge delegates from "trustee" locals from being seated at the convention, unless they were elected by the rank and file. There are 145 Teamster locals under trusteeship.

Hoban said there was no "deal" in the making. He said, "Irrespective of whether any additional candidates enter the race or whether any drop out, Haggerty is going all the way down to the wire-fighting."

"Our appeals to the delegates is based on a clean campaign and on the issue, staying in the AFL-CIO as a clean responsible union and abiding by the AFL-CIO ethical practices code."

### AT PEACE MEETING HOMER JACK SPEAKS

CHICAGO. — "Guided Missiles and Misguided Men: What Next in Disarmament?" will be the topic of Dr. Homer Jack's address at benefit dinner on Wednesday, Oct. 2, sponsored by the Illinois - Wisconsin area Friends Committee on Legislation.

Dr. Jack, who is now serving as the executive director of the National Committee to Stop H-Bomb Tests, has recently returned from a world wide conference on H-Bomb tests held in Japan.

The dinner will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at St. Barnabas Episcopal Church at 6:30 p.m.

### Teamster Presidential Candidate



HAGGERTY

## Service to the People Marked Sam's Life

CHICAGO. — Several hundred of Sam Hammersmark's friends and co-workers paid their final tributes to him at his funeral held on Chicago's North Side. At the funeral services, Tom Slater, a long time friend of Sam's spoke.

Other speakers at the funeral services included Claude Lightfoot, chairman of the Illinois Communist Party; Max Naiman, Lillian Green and Morris Childs. Otto Wangerin, presided at the funeral services and read the obituary. Wangerin was a long time friend and co-worker of Sam Hammersmark and in recent years shared Sam's work and interest in Marxist education.

The Worker is reprinting a portion of the obituary by Wangerin, as its contribution to the tribute of all progressives to Sam's memory. The obituary follows:

By OTTO H. WANGERIN  
We are gathered here this evening to pay a final tribute to a devoted friend and comrade. His passing away adds one more honored name to the roster of friends and co-workers who have gone in recent years—Jack Johnstone, Ray Hansbrough, Frank Mucci, and Alfred Wagnenecht.

For well over a half century, Sam Hammersmark has been associated with thousands of people in Chicago, young and old, in the struggle for a better world—a world of peace, freedom and full racial equality.

HIS WAS A long and eventful life, selflessly devoted to the great cause of humanity.

On February 13, 1872, 85 years ago, in the small, but pic-

turesque village of Christiansund, Norway, Samuel Tellefson Hammersmark was born.

Before he was two years old, in 1873, his family came to America and settled in Saginaw, Mich., where his father bought a 160-acre farm.

His father was a carpenter by trade. His mother was a rug weaver.

Soon two looms and shuttles were set up. And not long afterwards, while Sam's father worked on the farm and in lumber camps, Sam, with his brothers and sisters were sitting on the floor, sewing and filling the shuttles, ready for the loom.

SAM LOVED rug weaving. He loved the opportunity to express himself in colorful and creative designs, the singing and the story telling.

His mother used to take him to the county fairs, where she would rent a booth, displaying the beautiful rugs, and Sam was proud of his family's handiwork.

In 1882, at the age of ten, the Hammersmark family moved to Chicago and Sam went to our Chicago public schools.

One of his earliest recollections of Chicago was accompanying his father in the march of tens of thousands of labor unionists and working people of Chicago, from the Loop across the Dearborn Street bridge to the old Federal Court House on Dearborn and Kinzie Streets, protesting the hanging of the Haymarket martyrs.

This had a profound effect on his later life.

Sam Hammersmark displayed (Continued on Page 11)

## CIO Council Initiates End Mob Violence Meet

CHICAGO. — The Cook County Industrial Union Council last week decided to initiate a city-wide conference to be held in the latter part of October on the question of preventing any further mob violence in the City of Chicago.

Paul Iaccino, secretary of the Council, said that all groups and interested agencies would be urged to co-sponsor the conference. The Chicago Federation of Labor as well as local unions would be asked to participate, he said.

Coordination of the efforts of many organizations now on record against the anti-Negro attacks and the setting up of "an action type program" were the announced goals of the Council. The Human Relations Committee of the CIO Council had recommended the initiation of this city-wide conference.

AFTER the executive board of the Council endorsed the proposal, a full session of the Council at its regular September meeting voted for it. A programming committee of representatives of various sponsoring organizations will be set up shortly, the Council announced.

Immediately following the anti-Negro attacks at Calumet Park last month, the Illinois State Industrial Union Council at a special executive board meeting, called for strict enforcement of the law and punishment of all rioters, The Hotel and Restaurant Workers, the Auto Workers Union, the Republic Steel Local, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, the United Electrical Workers of America, the Mine-Mill and Smelter Workers Union in Chicago all condemned the attacks and demanded safeguards against their recurrence.

Organizations such as the Bnai Brith, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in addition to the AFL, will be urged to cosponsor the conference, the CIO announced. The names of guest speakers, and the detailed program for the conference are expected to be announced after the overall programming committee is finalized.



# Little Rock Civic Leaders Tell Us:

## 'MOB RULE MUST GO'

By A. B. MAGIL

"MOB VIOLENCE is one of the worst things that happened to our state in years." It was Bill Williams, executive secretary of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO, speaking from Little Rock over the long-distance telephone to *The Worker*. "I just got back from a two-day trip," he said earnestly. "I saw newspapers from Memphis, St. Louis and other places, and they're full of it. This sure hurts Arkansas."

The *Worker* also interviewed by phone a white PTA leader, the head of the Negro PTAs, and a white minister. All were in substantial agreement on the racist outrage in Little Rock and what needed to be done. The interviews took place before the federal troops arrived.

Williams disclosed that on the eve of school opening, the AFL-CIO, as well as churches and civic organizations, turned over to Superintendent of Schools Virgil T. Blossom statements calling on the people to comply with the integration law. These statements were never released. "They were held up," Williams said, "when Governor Faubus called out the National Guard."

Describing President Eisenhower as "strictly a milquetoast," he said the President "should have acted the first day of school and violence could have been prevented."

While the labor leadership backed desegregation, Williams made it clear that the membership was divided. He thought about 80 percent of the members supported the action of Governor Faubus, who was elected as a liberal with labor support. "We have an educational program to carry out among our members," he added.

MRS. L. L. WATT, president of the Council of Parent-Teacher Associations of Little Rock (the white PTAs) told *The Worker* that what happened last Monday—the racist mob violence that forced nine Negro students to leave Central High School—"make you feel ashamed."

"I am a believer in the law of the United States," she said. "We are quoted to the effect that 82 percent of our people are supporting what's been going on. [This was a reference to Governor Faubus' statement that a poll showed 82 percent of the people in the Little Rock area were backing him.] That's a mistake."

"You think that figure's wrong?" Mrs. Watt was asked. "I know it," she replied firmly.

She declined, however, to make any direct comment on the actions of Governor Faubus or President Eisenhower.

In standing up for the law Mrs. Watt, who formerly headed the Central High School PTA, said she was expressing the view of the majority of the 2,620 members of the Little Rock white PTAs.

"Our PTA policy is to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church and community. In doing this you don't judge by the color of the skin."

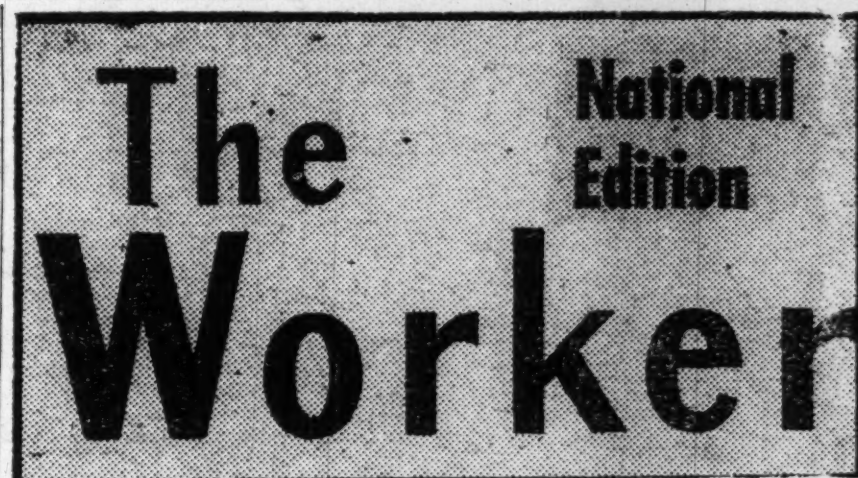
MRS. JO ANN HARRISON, president of the Council of Negro PTAs, said that "if President Eisenhower had done earlier

(Continued on Page 9)

### Eisenhower's 2-Month Delay

### Encouraged the Arkansas Mobsters

—See page 4



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### "WHAT'S WRONG WITH MY COUNTRY?"



ERTHA KITT

"Armstrong is absolutely right. We shouldn't go to Russia preaching things we are not."



TALLULAH BANKHEAD

"The White Citizens Councils are shocking. The KKK is as vicious and horrible as any Gestapo."



LOUIS ARMSTRONG

"If the people over there ask me what's wrong with my country, what am I supposed to say?"



LENA HORNE

"Personally I think people of all colors should be concerned about what's happening in the South."

## — ONE NATION, ONE LAW! —

An Editorial

IT WAS INEVITABLE that President Eisenhower or some other Chief Executive would have to take stern measures to overcome the organized racist political system in the Deep South by enforcing the United States Constitution. It was inevitable because lawlessness there has been tempered with for nearly 100 years. The Little Rock, Ark., mob which will have to be subdued with troops is the product of codified racism. The federal government and national political leaders have accommodated themselves to the Southern code.

Look into the contorted faces of white children in Little Rock hurling obscenities at Negro children in the code taught them that Negroes were not human beings. Observe the utter hysteria and blind hate on the face of a Little Rock white mother as she charges a police line to "rescue" her child from an association with Negroes.

See the mixture of gleeful ecstasy, contempt and fulfillment in the face of a young white man who, brick in hand, kicks an aging, defenseless Negro in the stomach just before his victim can take cover from the blow.

These are the "people of the South" pointed to by Southern congressmen as being against integration to the point that they will oppose it by making "blood flow" in Southern streets. Like Cerberus, the two-headed dog guarding the gates of Hades, the thought-controlled and brainwashed mob was always referred to as the guardian of segregation and the "southern way of life."

Nor can it be said that this is only a Southern product. Coddling the mob in Little Rock, as racist violence in Mississippi and elsewhere has been coddled recently, can cause

the sickness to spread. Northern racists too may be encouraged to acts of anti-Negro violence unless the violence in Little Rock is decisively suppressed and obedience to law upheld.

OFFICIALS of the federal government and the national leaders knew the mob existed; they knew that at some point in the struggle to unite the country under one Constitution there would be a "Little Rock."

Southern political spokesmen have made this clear for three years. They had organized the White Citizens Councils for the express purpose of circumventing by intimidation, terror and sheer force the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings. Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi and a host of Southern officials openly associated with the White Citizens Council movement.

Negroes have been boycotted, beaten and killed for seeking to enjoy their democratic rights. Homes of Negroes have been bombed. Klan crosses have been bombed. Inflammatory statements to the effect that Southern states will never accept the Supreme Court decision have gone unchallenged.

For example, on Jan. 25, 1956 Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss) said in a speech on the floor of the House:

(Continued on Page 4)

### We Would Have Done Better . . .

Let's send Virginia Gardner back to Little Rock!

That's what all of us in *The Worker* office said when the storm broke last Monday.

Virginia was on vacation. But a phone call to her found her more than willing to interrupt her vacation and make the trip again.

But Virginia Gardner didn't go back to Little Rock. Reason: no money.

It doesn't cost a fortune to go to Little Rock and spend a few days there. And when the biggest news in the world is happening there—news so crucial to the welfare and honor of our nation—how can a people's

newspaper fail to move heaven and earth to cover it?

We did move heaven and earth. But as we informed you last week, the situation of the *Daily Worker* and *The Worker* is so grave that not only are we unable to restore the 16-page *Worker* that existed till the summer, but the *Daily Worker* is

compelled to cut its size from eight pages to four.

This was scheduled to go into effect on or about Oct. 1. But technical difficulties have made it necessary to postpone the change till Oct. 15—which means an additional financial drain.

Will YOU do the moving of heaven and earth to send a *Worker* reporter to Little Rock and to enable your paper to live?

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# AFL-CIO Tells Teamsters Clean Up or Face Ouster

By GEORGE MORRIS

GIVEN a 30-day deadline to clean up corruption in its ranks, or face suspension from the AFL-CIO, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will Monday open the long-awaited and fateful convention deliberations in Miami Beach auditorium.

To judge by the storm of events within and around the union, that have preceded the convention for months, one would expect the convention itself to reach hurricane proportions. But that is by no means certain. In fact the very holding of the convention, or its right to elect officers, was still under question Friday as Federal Judge Dickanson Letts in Washington prepared to decide the plea for an injunction asked by 13 rank and file members of the IBT.

They contended that hundreds of delegates to the convention were named in rigged elections. Judge Letts could hold up the election of officers if the preliminary evidence presented to him, like the appointment by top officers of the delegates from 104 locals under trusteeship indicates a rigged job.

There was also a possibility that the numerous behind-the-scenes negotiations in Miami hotel rooms, especially over the weekend, will produce a deal and the convention itself (if it takes place) may be reduced to a formal and tame reflection of the agreements reached.

WITH the race to the convention almost at the finish line, James R. Hoffa, although exposed as up to his neck in corruption, stands out in front for the presidency. His two major opponents on a "clean-up" and labor unity platform, Thomas Haggerty of Chicago and Thomas Hickey of New York, made significant gains in support from widely scattered areas, but they started late and have the difficult task of cutting into support already committed to Hoffa.

There was still talk of two dark horses, but unavowed candidates on the eve of the convention, with administrative vice-president Einar Mohn and William Lee, head of the Chicago Federation of Labor, mentioned most. But their fortunes hung on two factors: whether the sentiment to stay in the AFL-CIO even at the cost of ditching Hoffa, becomes strong enough, and whether Haggerty and Hickey show enough strength to endanger Hoffa's majority. A majority of the

convention's 1,924 delegates will be needed to elect.

THE ACTION of the AFL-CIO council meeting in New York Wednesday was aimed principally at strengthening the sentiment for someone other than Hoffa who would be acceptable to the council and not be too objectionable to corrupt-ridden Beck-Hoffa forces. It was still too early to assess the consequences.

The Senate rackets committee, set to hear about 35 witnesses on more revelations of Hoffa's corrupt operations, was generally discounted as a new factor. The most common opinion was that there isn't much the Senate body can do that will make Hoffa look worse than he already looks.

Both Haggerty and Hickey have been aiming their efforts principally for rank and file support. Haggerty, strong in the dairy di-

vision of the IBT, has asked the members from coast to coast to bombard their officers with letters against support of Hoffa. Hickey has cut into much of Hoffa-controlled territory in New York. For example through a secret ballot he won all six delegates in Local 804 claimed by Hoffa. But there aren't many such secret ballot elections in the IBT generally.

While Hoffa's man John J. O'Rourke holds all the top offices of the 125,000-member New York Teamsters Council, it appears that Hickey has won the delegates of about half of the council's locals. But, while Hickey's vote is concentrated in New York, Haggerty's is widely scattered in Chicago, the west and in Canada. A third candidate against Hoffa, Rep. John Shell of San Francisco, has showed no appreciable support.



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

## The Uphill Fight That Was Won

By JOSEPH NORTH

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN radiantly extracted the letter from her purse and handed it to me. It was truly a red letter day, for the envelope contained the notice, signed by the four commissioners of election who wrote "respectfully":

"Dear Sir or Madam: You are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in this office designating you as a candidate for the Peoples' Rights Party for the office of Councilman of the 24th Senatorial District to be voted for at the General Election, Nov. 5, 1957."

She laughed as she read the final sentence: "The last date for you to decline such designation is Sept. 26, 1957."

The candidate tossed her head, exclaiming humorously: "Decline? Good Lord, how could they even dream that I might decline!"

NO, NOT after that campaign, she said as the two jubilant chairmen of her campaign joined her—

Evelyn Wiener and Dr. Albert E. Blumberg.

A bright autumn sun shone through the window transforming the bare headquarters into a place of victory the occupants felt it to be. The trio of crusaders conveyed grateful congratulations to all the men and women—and youngsters—who worked so hard through the breath-taking weeks. (And, the writer should add, to this newspaper "for its great help.") And to the 4,036 who signed.

The telephone frequently interrupted our interview as various callers expressed their congratulations and the neighborhood newspaper Town and Village called for an interview and a photograph of the candidate.

THE CANDIDATE—as is just, had the first word—and the last. Before getting down to brass tacks, she mused on the unparalleled qualities of her district: "It contains Wall Street and the Bowery; Trinity Church and Governor's Island; Foley Square (where she was sen-

tenced to prison as a victim of the Smith Act) and the Statue of Liberty."

"And Miss Liberty," she said exuberantly. "will vote for me, I'm sure."

Nor is that all: The district includes the giant buildings of the La Guardia housing project; the Vladeck, the Al Smith, the ILGWU, the Lillian Wald, the Baruch—as well as Knickerbocker Village and Stuyvesant Town.

"JUST THINK," Miss Flynn declared, "I had absolutely no expectation of getting into this. There I was, preparing to write more memoirs, when Ben Davis and Doc Blumberg come along, hurl me into this campaign—which I love. They had come to ask—shortly after she served her term in the penitentiary—if she would 'consider running.'"

"Consider? I was rarin' to go." All concerned with the campaign, members of the Communist Party and other progressives, decided finally to make a go of it

August 12, the first legal day to collect signatures, Dr. Blumberg pointed out.

Within four days the first canvassers began to climb the stairs. The tempo of the campaign picked up as time went along, and as Miss Wiener pointed out, the canvassers got the feel of it, and sensed its possibilities.

Some 495 signatures were collected in the sixteen days to Labor Day; but by that time word had gotten around—and folks had returned from their vacations. In the six days after Labor Day the canvassers returned with 750 signatures.

AT THAT POINT the campaign committee—with only two weeks to go—stepped up their appeal for all and sundry to come on down. They urged that the total be doubled in a week—to 2,500. "And it was done," both the chairman and the chairlady said simultaneously. The legal target was 3,000 just to make sure, the goal chosen was 4,000. "And that was reached." Last Sunday was the banner day; 140 canvassers showed up, in addition to the many others who acted as dispatchers, did the important technical work, and all

(Continued on Page 9)

## Man In the Truck Has Lots to Say on Hoffa, Senate Probe

By JACK STYLES

JAMES HOFFA won't win any popularity contests among New York's 125,000 union teamsters, but Gotham's man in the truck believes that the Teamsters Union has been going to bat for him and getting good results.

I've come to that conclusion after talking to a cross-section of truck drivers in that traffic-glutted section of New York bounded by 23rd and 14th streets north and south, and Fifth and Eighth Avenues east and west.

My brief three and four-minute chats with more than a score of local teamsters could hardly be classified as a scientific sampling of opinion, but the unanimity of responses regarding Hoffa, Dave Beck, the Senate rackets committee and Local 807 of the Teamsters union permits some generalization.

"I don't like Hoffa," declared a ruddy-faced teamster as he leaned across the wheel of his inter-state carrier which was parked at the corner of 15 Street and Fifth Avenue. "If you want my opinion," he went on, "I think they ought to postpone the election and give the

rank-and-file a chance to speak up."

AN ELDERLY Negro truck driver sat in the opened side door of his massive delivery truck. "All I want is to make a living," he said, looking at me a little suspiciously. Asked if he had read in the papers about the Senate rackets committee investigation, he replied with a flash of the time-bitten experience of the aged, "Son, I've been reading and reading for 62 years, and the more I read the worse it looks for the working man."

The main theme I found expressed by the man in the truck was cynicism. "Everybody takes," was the resigned comment of the driver of a Pepsi-Cola truck who was pulled up to the curb on 19 Street just west of Fifth Avenue. "What's so special about Hoffa and Beck?" he asked with a trace of belligerence. "Don't you think some of those Senators are getting theirs, too?"

"Aaah, it's all politics," said a thin, young teamster whose soggy cigarette dangled out of the side of his mouth. "If it wasn't Hoffa, it would be someone else. So what the hell's the difference?"

DESPITE the cynicism, every truck driver I spoke to hastened to

assure me that the teamsters needed their union. A middle-aged truck driver and his 20-year-old helper were adamant. "Beck and Hoffa are for the birds," said the older man. "But the union's been good by me. All I know is that every time there's a new contract, there's another couple of bucks in that pay envelope."

"That's right," echoed the younger man. "If it wasn't for the union," he said, "I'd be getting maybe \$30 a week. And make sure you put that in your paper," he added.

"Don't kid yourself," a tall, Negro man, somewhere in his 40's, said to me as he stepped down from his cab. "A guy like me needs the union. It ain't only the dough either. I mean, like when you got troubles or a fight with the boss or something, the union is on your side."

A STOCKY driver in the neighborhood of 35, who needed a shave, was sitting on his running board finishing a hasty sandwich. He offered me a cigarette and said, "I can't squawk. Don't get me wrong. I don't think I'm gettin' what I should be gettin', but that ain't the union's fault. As far as I can see, the union's doing the best they can."

"I think this racket investigation is a very good thing," said the husky driver of a big red and gray inter-state trailer double-parked on 22 Street. "It puts the facts in the spotlight, and that's good. Maybe this will wake up some of the men that they have to do something about it."

"If it were up to you," I asked him, "who would you like to see as president of the union?"

He thought that one over for about half a minute before replying. His answer was thoughtful and deliberate. "If it was up to me," he said, "I'd want someone like John L. Lewis. Look what he's done for the miners. And that's one man no one would ever say was putting his hands in anybody else's pocket."

PRAISE for the work of the Senate Investigating Committee was nearly unanimous. Most of the truck drivers I spoke to felt that the committee was performing a much-needed public service. "Sure, this exposure hurts the union some," said one driver. "But in the long run it will all be for the good. After all, you can't keep this stuff bottled up."

Only one of the truck-drivers I interviewed had any qualms about

the effects and motives of the Senate Committee. Significantly enough, he was an older man who obviously had lived through the hard years of the depression. He stood just off the curb in 18 Street at the opened back end of his delivery truck and I could see the piled up cartons behind him as he spoke.

"Look, buddy," he said, "I don't make no excuse for the racketeers. But don't kid me that's all those Senators are after. You wanna know something? I think they're out to get the union. They're afraid the teamsters might get too big and too strong. They'd like to break the union up into small locals where we wouldn't have too much power. And if the workers don't pay no attention to what's going on, there will be another Taft-Hartley law faster than you can say 'Jack Robinson.'"

At the corner of 20 Street and Sixth Avenue a young driver sat perched high in the cab of his ten-wheeled cross-continent carrier. "There's no place for crooks in the labor unions," he said. "The Senate Committee showed these guys up for what they are and that's good. But I think it's up to the teamsters themselves to get an honest leadership."



# Wilkins, Ernie Banks Tributes to At NAACP Rally Sam's Work

(Continued from Page 12)

CHICAGO—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be the featured speaker at the mass kick-off rally launching the 1957 membership campaign of the Chicago branch of the NAACP.

Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago NAACP announced that the kick-off rally starting the drive for 20,000 members would be held at 3 P.M., Sunday, October 6 at the Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Parkway.

Abner stated that Wilkins will give a first hand report on the battle for integration in the schools of the South and will deal with the new civil rights bill and what it will mean in the fight for freedom and first class citizenship. He will also answer the criticisms leveled against him in connection with the battle in Congress for the passage of the first civil rights bill since Reconstruction days.

The mass rally will also deal with the question of HOW SEGREGATED AND VIOLENT IS THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Mr. Abner stated that there would be

## gifts, payoffs made to cops, preacher, nuns by undertaker

DETROIT — The payoffs that an undertaker made to get business was revealed in a lawsuit in Federal Court the other day, when it was reported that the undertaker had to entertain cops and provide gifts to clergymen and nuns.

The undertaker said in Federal Court that he wants \$16,598 back from Uncle Sam in taxes that he spent for social functions for cops, beverages, foods, prizes. The undertaker said he got a large number of funerals because of his contacts with the cops. So much so that he sponsored a bowling team of cops and opened up a recreation room, containing a bar and tables in the basement of the undertaking parlor for his contacts, the cops from Connor Station nearby.

a frank appraisal of Chicago together with a program of action.

After receiving reports from Association lawyers who observed the trial of the Calumet Park rioters, Willoughby Abner charged that the prosecution was "poorly prepared and ineptly handled by the offices of the Corporation Counsel and the State's Attorney."

Abner said, the NAACP was shocked and disappointed with the prosecution of the four defendants who were acquitted at the trial Friday in Boy's Court.

The four youths acquitted by Judge Daniel J. McNamara had been charged with unlawful assembly, inciting to riot and disorderly conduct. Judge McNamara said that evidence against the four was "inadequate."

Abner said that if there is to be effective prosecution of the remaining cases "there must be better preparation and more vigorous prosecution." He stated that the NAACP is calling for a meeting with the offices of the Corporation Counsel and the State's Attorney on this issue.

CHICAGO — Ernie Banks, who last week took over the home run leadership in the major leagues will serve as general chairman of the 1957 membership campaign of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Banks, outstanding star of the Chicago Cubs has indicated that he is more than happy to make home runs in behalf of civil rights and first class citizenship for all Americans by heading up the Chicago NAACP's drive to secure 20,000 new members.

Willoughby Abner announced that Ernie Banks will make his first official appearance at the mass rally to kick-off the membership campaign on Sunday, October 6 at 3 P.M. at the Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South

many marvelous qualities of organization and fearless leadership.

HE WAS A talented speaker. He possessed a quiet bravery and courage, which stood him in good stead, through the long years of his activity.

His death brings back many memories of more than 50 years of activity in the labor movement, in various progressive organizations, and in the Socialist and Communist movements.

Early in life Sam became associated with outstanding members of Chicago's progressive literary world.

In 1904, he organized the Hammersmark Publishing Co., associated with Clarence Darrow and Robert Gregg, that published a number of worth-while books by himself, Darrow, Edgar Lee Masters, and a posthumous volume of Altgeld's "The Cost of Something for Nothing."

Becoming ill in 1905, he went to the West Coast and finally settled in Seattle in time to attend the American Federation of Labor convention, where he met Tom Mann, who was the British fraternal delegate to the convention.

While on the West Coast, Sam organized the Retail Clerks in and around Seattle and Tacoma. He was president of the Tacoma Trades Council, and was offered a national organizers job by the Retail Clerks International.

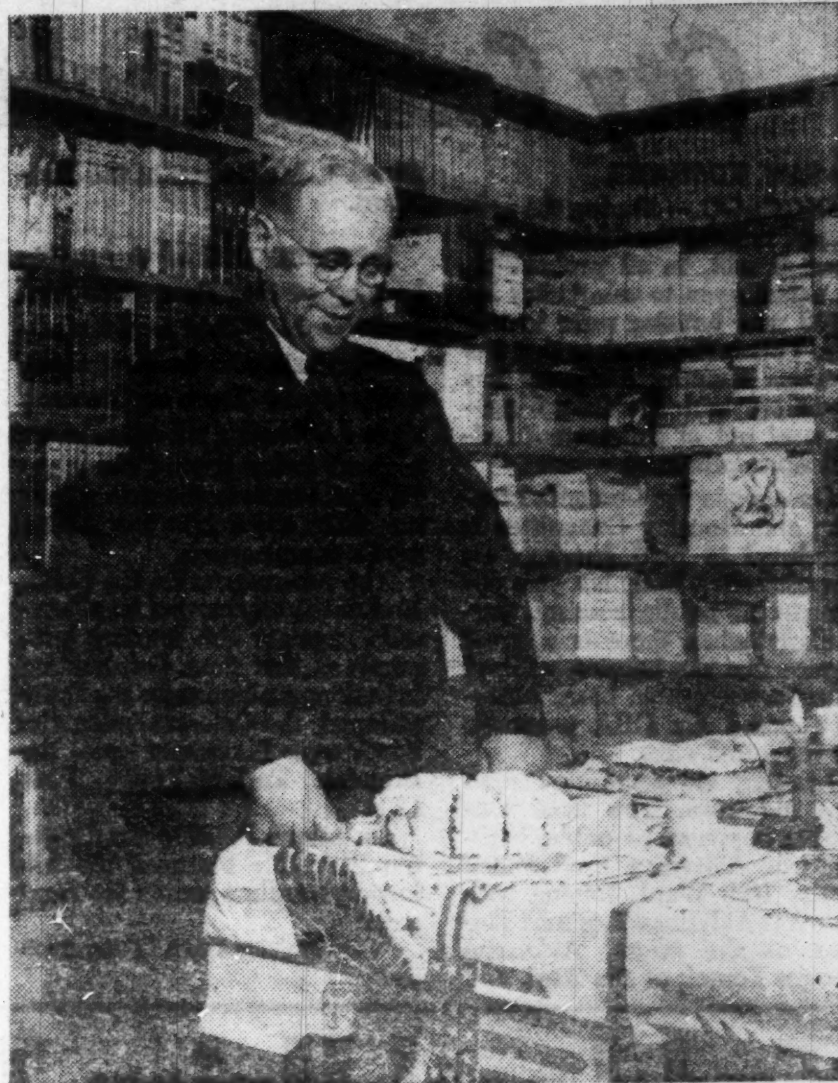
SAM had known and worked with Lucy Parsons, Eugene V. Debs, Bill Haywood, Charles E. Ruthenberg and Tom Mooney.

In his early years, he helped raise funds and establish Socialist and labor papers. He was active in the defense of Moyer and Haywood, the Patterson strikers, and the Magone brothers, who eventually died in prison, for their active work in helping the Mexican people's fight for freedom.

In 1912, he met William Z. Foster on the West Coast, returned to Chicago and became associated with the Syndicalist League of North America. Since then he made Chicago the center of his activities.

Foster had a powerful influence on Sam. For a number of years he was active in organization work in the Chicago Federation of Labor, a close co-worker of John Fitzpatrick, Ed Nockles and Anton Johansen.

At various times, he was assigned by the Chicago Federation of Labor as organizer of the Rubber Workers, the Candy Workers, and Bakery and Confectionary Workers, of which he brought some



The late Sam Hammersmark pictured at a birthday celebration held at the Modern Bookstore, 64 West Randolph St., several years ago. Sam, appropriately, is surrounded by books, that were so much a part of his life's work.

3,000 members into the union. HE WAS active with Johnstone and Foster in the 1917 Packing House Workers organization campaign, and in the famous 1919 steel workers strike.

Sam Hammersmark was one of the founders and first treasurer of the Daily Worker in 1924. Not only was Sam an organizer—he was also an educator. More than any other person he spread working class literature, by the tens of thousands of copies, among the people.

He kept book stores going in the face of any and all difficulties and problems the working class organizations faced.

Scholars, university professors, and librarians would consult Sam Hammersmark when they wanted to know something about Marxist literature.

One of his great and lasting achievements, that will stand as a monument to him, was his founding of the Modern Book Store, that he managed for over 20 years.

stompy days of the '30s. I am sure many New Yorkers will remember him as a capable chairman of the N. Y. State Communist Party, in the early 40s, before he assumed a similar post in Illinois. He was a member of the National Committee at the time of his arrest, and, like all the members of the 13-member committee of that period, he was a living refutation of the lies and slanders hurled at Communists.

On the eve of his reappearance Gil wrote to Edward A. Lahey of the Chicago Daily News: "I am guilty of no crime, and least of all the ridiculous charge of conspiring to overthrow the government by force. I have been a fugitive not from justice but from injustice."

Much could be written on Communists as warm, likeable human beings, so well personified by Gil Green.

In honor of his approaching birthday I am appealing to you to do several things, that can help bring his freedom nearer. First of all send a birthday greeting to Gil Green. He was injured recently in a fall in a prison shop and has been laid up in a wheel chair. Even if he does not personally receive these greetings he will be immensely cheered to know that they are there. And he will know, as I did, just how many messages are there for him, by way of the very effective "grapevine" that exists in every prison. It helps guarantee decent treatment for a prisoner to have the authorities aware how much concern there is on the outside.

Address your greetings to Gil Green, P.M.B. 73335, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Second, write a letter to President Eisenhower, urging the release of Gil Green, Henry Winston and others similarly affected.

Lastly, send a copy of your appeal for amnesty to Mrs. Lil Green, Box 1570, Chicago, 80, Ill. It will be of great cheer also to the Green family to hear from you. They are doing a tremendous job of letter writing, speaking and personal appeals, to help secure Gil's release.

A big effort now, in the present favorable atmosphere, can be successful. Let us make our slogan "A Happy, Free Christmas" for Gil Green, Henry Winston and Irving Potash. Once these three are released there will be no Smith Act prisoners. Let us guarantee there will be no more!

## Illinois' Gil Green 'Celebrates' His 51st Birthday

(While it is a few days past Gil Green's birthday, we are taking the liberty of reprinting the following article by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, which was printed in the Daily Worker, prior to Gil Green's birthday. The editors of The Worker are pleased to inform our readers that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be in Chicago shortly as part of a nationwide tour).

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

On Sept. 24, Gil Green will be 51 years old. It is customary to say "celebrate a birthday." But this he cannot do. He will spend this birthday alone in Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, an old forbidding looking fortress-like structure on the lonely plains of Kansas. It will be the seventh birthday that political persecution has forced Gil to spend far from his family and friends. For his mother, his wife, his daughter and two sons, his brother and a host of others near and dear in Chicago, it will be a sad day. For all of us it should be a day to salute this gallant fighter and to pledge our aid to his family to help secure his release.

Gil Green can well be called a premature Smith Act defendant, as can all of us who have served prison sentences, in view of today's news. If our appeals could have been prolonged and we had been able to remain on bail, maybe we would never have had to serve time.

I say this in light of practically all present Smith Act cases now being referred back to Appeal Courts and the unwillingness of some Government attorneys to proceed with new trials after the recent Supreme Court decisions. And now comes the splendid victory, a court reversal of the convictions of all five Connecticut defendants. (I rejoice for all of them, but am particularly happy that Martha Stone will not go to Alderson Women's prison).

IN THE Connecticut decision the Appellate judges wrote an epitaph for all Smith Act verdicts when they said:

"We would mock both fair trial and free speech as meaningful constitutional guarantees were we to ignore the deficiencies of this record."

Imagine what joy such news bring to Gil Green and Harry Winston in their prison cells! Our joy outside could be far greater, however, if they were not in these cells.



GIL GREEN

Both were defendants in the original Smith Act trial at Foley Square.

They are now serving sentences of eight years—first five-year sentences in that case, and later three years were added for "contempt of court" in failing to appear in 1951 when the Supreme Court upheld their convictions. The penalty for contempt is usually either a few months in jail or a moderate fine. These contempt sentences are now on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, as without precedent in harshness and vindictive quality.

They commenced serving in February, 1956, when they voluntarily surrendered. Even with statutory good time off, they will be compelled to remain in prison until some time in 1963. Only one who has been there can fully realize what a lifetime away such a release date must seem to them. Let us fight to secure their immediate release.

GIL GREEN was a vigorous youth leader in the



# City Council Challenged on New Housing Sites

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO. — During the next several months the Chicago City Council will, in all probability, be called upon to select sites for 8,000 new housing units in this city. This is the number that the Chicago Housing Authority has "reserved" with the federal government out of the current federal appropriations.

Once again the Council's Planning and Housing Committee is scheduled to hold hearings on proposed sites. Early last year opponents of public housing, particularly when there is a great chance that the housing will not be on a segregated basis, bitterly opposed the CHA proposals on suggested sites.

Leading the opposition were four aldermen. The most outspoken opponent of public housing was Alderman Emil Pacini of the 10th Ward. Joining with him was Alderman Reginald DuBois of the Ninth, Alderman George Tourek of the 23rd, and

David T. McKiernan of the 19th Ward.

IN SPEAKING of the public housing at that time, Alderman Pacini said, "This is definitely unnecessary. The housing emergency is over. There are 'for rent' signs blossoming all over." Chicagoans today paying the highest rental costs in the nation may not fully appreciate the Alderman's complacency.

The newspapers on the South End of the city carried on a "crusade" against the housing proposals at that time. Outstanding in their opposition were the Daily Calumet, the Calumet Index, the Southtown Economist and the Brighton Park-McKinley Park Life.

On March 8, 1956 the Brighton Park Life blazoned the following headline across its front page:

"City Rejects CHA Temporarily."

"Fiery Opposition Exposes 'Socialism'."

ALL of the South End papers, with big headlines, prominent editorials took up the cudgel against the public housing proposals. The unspoken word among the "respectable" community newspapers was the goal of keeping their areas all-white. The over-riding aim of all these groups and their spokesmen was to prevent integrated housing in the City of Chicago.

The tactics of the housing segregationists became clear at an early stage of the game. They were determined that no new public housing units would be built in all-white communities. They realized that it would be very difficult to bar Negroes from apartments in public housing.

Therefore the aim, it seemed, was to limit new public housing to Negro communities or to

areas which were adjoining the main Negro communities. The realty interests, the aldermen and the community newspaper all successfully fought against new housing projects in all-white communities.

While the Chicago Housing Authority can recommend new housing locations, the final authority rests with the City Council. This council has been the bottleneck which has prevented Chicago from becoming an integrated city, at least insofar as public housing has been concerned.

FOLLOWING the Calumet Park attacks and the continued attacks on the Negro residents of Trumbull Park, the selection of the CHA locations this year will take on added significance. In political circles many are speculating on the role that will be played by Mayor Daley. Will he be able to continue to carry

water on both shoulders?

Will the Mayor be able to appease the white supremacists in the City Council, while still trying to convince the Negro people that they should vote Democratic. Just as the Democratic Party nationally is having its problems hanging on to labor and liberal support, while trying to continue its alliance with Eastland of Mississippi, so too is Daley of Chicago having his difficulties.

Can Daley win support of Aldermen such as Holmes, Jones, Despres, and others while continuing his alliance with Pacini and his ilk in the City Council?

A sharp conflict is shaping up and the selection of the CHA sites can well be the issue which will compel Mayor Daley to take a definite position.

Next week The Worker will discuss the sites that were rejected by the City Council last year.

## 'End Local Union Trustees' Haggerty Tells Convention

CHICAGO. — With the national convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters scheduled to open this Monday, in Miami, Florida, Thomas J. Haggerty, Chicago's candidate emerged as the leading anti-Hoffa candidate with widespread national support.

Haggerty claimed more than 700 delegates pledged to support him from Canada, the South, Seattle, Cincinnati, Chicago and other teamster centers. This was as of a week ago. During the past week Haggerty has been campaigning in the east including Detroit and Pittsburgh.

James Hoffa heads the Michigan Teamsters Council, and this is considered his stronghold. The Haggerty supporters claimed that the stand of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices committee on Hoffa helped consolidate their votes in most places and also brought new delegates to their candidate.

THE widespread circulation of his six-point program by Haggerty has brought substantial rank and file enthusiasm behind his candidacy. One teamster told The Worker, "I think that Haggerty will win. But win or lose, he has given us a program

and a campaign that this union will not forget. This union will never be the same again. The rank and file will be heard from a lot more in the future."

In Chicago, Haggerty, who has been associated with many civic enterprises has won great support from public figures and the press. The Chicago Sun-Times in an editorial said: "We think Haggerty would make a good international president, the kind the Teamsters need at this critical point." Chicago Daily News editorial echoed this viewpoint.

Senator Paul Douglas has spoken kind words about the Haggerty presidential race. So have many of Chicago's public figures.

A RECEPTION last weekend for Haggerty, prior to his Eastern trip, saw a galaxy of public figures present. State's Attorney Benjamin Adamowski and his

staff were there, as was Sheriff Joseph Lohman. A delegation from the educational field also were in attendance. Haggerty is a member of the Chicago Board of Education.

Early this week Haggerty once again spoke out for local autonomy in the affairs of the Teamsters. He said locals should have "self-rule to determine your own affairs." Haggerty spoke out against the practices wherein local officers are even deposed without consent of the union's members.

"I believe in democratic trade unionism," Haggerty said. "I believe in the right of joint councils and the union to run their own affairs. I believe in the right of the men to choose their own officers and to stand up and speak their minds."

PETER J. HOBAN, president of Teamster Local 753, and Haggerty's outspoken campaign manager, declared that he would challenge delegates from "trustee" locals from being seated at the convention, unless they were elected by the rank and file. There are 145 Teamster locals under trusteeship.

Hoban said there was no "deal" in the making. He said, "Irrespective of whether any additional candidates enter the race or whether any drop out, Haggerty is going all the way down to the wire-fighting."

"Our appeals to the delegates is based on a clean campaign and on the issue, staying in the AFL-CIO as a clean responsible union and abiding by the AFL-CIO ethical practices code."

### AT PEACE MEETING HOMER JACK SPEAKS

CHICAGO. — "Guided Missiles and Misguided Men: What Next in Disarmament?" will be the topic of Dr. Homer Jack's address at benefit dinner on Wednesday, Oct. 2, sponsored by the Illinois-Wisconsin area Friends Committee on Legislation.

Dr. Jack, who is now serving as the executive director of the National Committee to Stop H-Bomb Tests, has recently returned from a world wide conference on H-Bomb tests held in Japan.

The dinner will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at St. Barnabas Episcopal Church at 6:30 p.m.

### Teamster Presidential Candidate



HAGGERTY

## Service to the People Marked Sam's Life

CHICAGO. — Several hundred of Sam Hammersmark's friends and co-workers paid their final tributes to him at his funeral held on Chicago's North Side. At the funeral services, Tom Slater, a long time friend of Sam's spoke.

Other speakers at the funeral services included Claude Lightfoot, chairman of the Illinois Communist Party; Max Naiman, Lillian Green and Morris Childs. Otto Wangerin, president at the funeral services and read the obituary. Wangerin was a long time friend and co-worker of Sam Hammersmark and in recent years shared Sam's work and interest in Marxist education.

The Worker is reprinting a portion of the obituary by Wangerin, as its contribution to the tribute of all progressives to Sam's memory. The obituary follows:

By OTTO H. WANGERIN

We are gathered here this evening to pay a final tribute to a devoted friend and comrade.

His passing away adds one more honored name to the roster of friends and co-workers who have gone in recent years—Jack Johnstone, Ray Hansbrough, Frank Mucci, and Alfred Wagnenecht.

For well over a half century, Sam Hammersmark has been associated with thousands of people in Chicago, young and old, in the struggle for a better world—a world of peace, freedom and full racial equality.

HIS WAS A long and eventful life, selflessly devoted to the great cause of humanity. On February 13, 1872, 85 years ago, in the small, but pic-

turesque village of Christiansund, Norway, Samuel Tellefson Hammersmark was born.

Before he was two years old, in 1873, his family came to America and settled in Saginaw, Mich., where his father bought a 160-acre farm.

His father was a carpenter by trade. His mother was a rug weaver.

Soon two looms and shuttles were set up. And not long afterwards, while Sam's father worked on the farm and in lumber camps, Sam, with his brothers and sisters were sitting on the floor, sewing and filling the shuttles, ready for the loom.

SAM LOVED rug weaving. He loved the opportunity to express himself in colorful and creative designs, the singing, and the story telling.

His mother used to take him to the county fairs, where she would rent a booth, displaying the beautiful rugs, and Sam was proud of his family's handiwork.

In 1882, at the age of ten, the Hammersmark family moved to Chicago and Sam went to our Chicago public schools.

One of his earliest recollections of Chicago was accompanying his father in the march of tens of thousands of labor unionists and working people of Chicago, from the Loop across the Dearborn Street bridge to the old Federal Court House on Dearborn and Kinzie Streets, protesting the hanging of the Haymarket martyrs.

This had a profound effect on his later life.

Sam Hammersmark displayed (Continued on Page 11)

## CIO Council Initiates End Mob Violence Meet

CHICAGO. — The Cook County Industrial Union Council last week decided to initiate a city-wide conference to be held in the latter part of October on the question of preventing any further mob violence in the City of Chicago.

Paul Iaccino, secretary of the Council, said that all groups and interested agencies would be urged to co-sponsor the conference. The Chicago Federation of Labor as well as local unions would be asked to participate, he said.

Coordination of the efforts of many organizations now on record against the anti-Negro attacks and the setting up of "an action type program" were the announced goals of the Council. The Human Relations Committee of the CIO Council had recommended the initiation of this city-wide conference.

AFTER the executive board of the Council endorsed the proposal, a full session of the Council at its regular September meeting voted for it. A programming committee of representatives of various sponsoring organizations will be set up shortly, the Council announced.

Immediately following the anti-Negro attacks at Calumet Park last month, the Illinois State Industrial Union Council at a special executive board meeting, called for strict enforcement of the law and punishment of all rioters, The Hotel and Restaurant Workers, the Auto Workers Union, the Republic Steel Local, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, the United Electrical Workers of America, the Mine-Mill and Smelter Workers Union in Chicago all condemned the attacks and demanded safeguards against their recurrence.

Organizations such as the Bnai Brith, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in addition to the AFL, will be urged to cosponsor the conference, the CIO announced. The names of guest speakers, and the detailed program for the conference are expected to be announced after the overall programming committee is finalized.



# Little Rock Civic Leaders Tell Us:

## 'MOB RULE MUST GO'

By A. B. MAGIL

"MOB VIOLENCE is one of the worst things that happened to our state in years." It was Bill Williams, executive secretary of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO, speaking from Little Rock over the long-distance telephone to The Worker. "I just got back from a two-day trip," he said earnestly. "I saw newspapers from Memphis, St. Louis and other places, and they're full of it. This sure hurts Arkansas."

The Worker also interviewed by phone a white PTA leader, the head of the Negro PTAs, and a white minister. All were in substantial agreement on the racist outrage in Little Rock and what needed to be done. The interviews took place before the federal troops arrived.

Williams disclosed that on the eve of school opening, the AFL-CIO, as well as churches and civic organizations, turned over to Superintendent of Schools Virgil T. Blossom statements calling on the people to comply with the integration law. These statements were never released. "They were held up," Williams said, "when Governor Faubus called out the National Guard."

Describing President Eisenhower as "strictly a milquetoast," he said the President "should have acted the first day of school and violence could have been prevented."

While the labor leadership backed desegregation, Williams made it clear that the membership was divided. He thought about 80 percent of the members supported the action of Governor Faubus, who was elected as a liberal with labor support. "We have an educational program to carry out among our members," he added.

MRS. L. L. WATT, president of the Council of Parent-Teacher Associations of Little Rock (the white PTAs) told The Worker that what happened last Monday—the racist mob violence that forced nine Negro students to leave Central High School—“make you feel ashamed.”

"I am a believer in the law of the United States," she said. "We are quoted to the effect that 82 percent of our people are supporting what's been going on. [This was a reference to Governor Faubus' statement that a poll showed 82 percent of the people in the Little Rock area were backing him.] That's a mistake."

"You think that figure's wrong?" Mrs. Watt was asked.

"I know it," she replied firmly. She declined, however, to make any direct comment on the actions of Governor Faubus or President Eisenhower.

In standing up for the law Mrs. Watt, who formerly headed the Central High School PTA, said she was expressing the view of the majority of the 2,620 members of the Little Rock white PTAs.

"Our PTA policy is to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church and community. In doing this you don't judge by the color of the skin."

MRS. JO ANN HARRISON, president of the Council of Negro PTAs, said that "if President Eisenhower had done earlier

(Continued on Page 9)

### Eisenhower's 2-Month Delay Encouraged the Arkansas Mobsters

—See page 4

## The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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### "WHAT'S WRONG WITH MY COUNTRY?"



ERTHA KITT

"Armstrong is absolutely right. We shouldn't go to Russia preaching things we are not."



TALLULAH BANKHEAD

"The White Citizens Councils are shocking. The KKK is as vicious and horrible as any Gestapo."



LOUIS ARMSTRONG

"If the people over there ask me what's wrong with my country, what am I supposed to say?"



LENA HORNE

"Personally I think people of all colors should be concerned about what's happening in the South."

## — ONE NATION, ONE LAW! —

An Editorial

IT WAS INEVITABLE that President Eisenhower or some other Chief Executive would have to take stern measures to overcome the organized racist political system in the Deep South by enforcing the United States Constitution. It was inevitable because lawlessness there has been tempered with for nearly 100 years. The Little Rock, Ark., mob which will have to be subdued with troops is the product of codified racism. The federal government and national political leaders have accommodated themselves to the Southern code.

Look into the contorted faces of white children in Little Rock hurling obscenities at Negro children in the code taught them that Negroes were not human beings. Observe the utter hysteria and blind hate on the face of a Little Rock white mother as she charges a police line to "rescue" her child from an association with Negroes.

See the mixture of gleeful ecstasy, contempt and fulfillment in the face of a young white man who, brick in hand, kicks an aging, defenseless Negro in the stomach just before his victim can take cover from the blow.

These are the "people of the South" pointed to by Southern congressmen as being against integration to the point that they will oppose it by making "blood flow" in Southern streets. Like Cerberus, the two-headed dog guarding the gates of Hades, the thought-controlled and brainwashed mob was always referred to as the guardian of segregation and the "southern way of life."

Nor can it be said that this is only a Southern product. Coddling the mob in Little Rock, as racist violence in Mississippi and elsewhere has been coddled recently, can cause

the sickness to spread. Northern racists too may be encouraged to acts of anti-Negro violence unless the violence in Little Rock is decisively suppressed and obedience to law upheld.

OFFICIALS of the federal government and the national leaders knew the mob existed; they knew that at some point in the struggle to unite the country under one Constitution there would be a "Little Rock."

Southern political spokesmen have made this clear for three years. They had organized the White Citizens Councils for the express purpose of circumventing by intimidation, terror and sheer force the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings. Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi and a host of Southern officials openly associated with the White Citizens Council movement.

Negroes have been boycotted, beaten and killed for seeking to enjoy their democratic rights. Homes of Negroes have been bombed. Klan crosses have been bombed. Inflammatory statements to the effect that Southern states will never accept the Supreme Court decision have gone unchallenged.

For example, on Jan. 25, 1956 Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss) said in a speech on the floor of the House:

(Continued on Page 4)

### We Would Have Done Better . . .

Let's send Virginia Gardner back to Little Rock!

That's what all of us in The Worker office said when the storm broke last Monday.

Virginia was on vacation. But a phone call to her found her more than willing to interrupt her vacation and make the trip again.

But Virginia Gardner didn't go back to Little Rock. Reason: no money.

It doesn't cost a fortune to go to Little Rock and spend a few days there. And when the biggest news in the world is happening there—news so crucial to the welfare and honor of our nation—how can a people's

newspaper fail to move heaven and earth to cover it?

We did move heaven and earth. But as we informed you last week, the situation of the Daily Worker and The Worker is so grave that not only are we unable to restore the 16-page Worker that existed till the summer, but the Daily Worker is

compelled to cut its size from eight pages to four.

This was scheduled to go into effect on or about Oct. 1. But technical difficulties have made it necessary to postpone the change till Oct. 15—which means an additional financial drain.

Will YOU do the moving of heaven and earth to send a Worker reporter to Little Rock and to enable your paper to live?

Make checks and money orders payable to Committee for a Free Press or Robert W. Dunn, Box 231, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.



# AFL-CIO Tells Teamsters Clean Up or Face Ouster

By GEORGE MORRIS

GIVEN a 30-day deadline to clean up corruption in its ranks, or face suspension from the AFL-CIO, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will Monday open the long-awaited and fateful convention deliberations in Miami Beach auditorium.

To judge by the storm of events within and around the union, that have preceded the convention for months, one would expect the convention itself to reach hurricane proportions. But that is by no means certain. In fact the very holding of the convention, or its right to elect officers, was still under question Friday as Federal Judge Dickanson Letts in Washington prepared to decide the plea for an injunction asked by 13 rank and file members of the IBT.

They contended that hundreds of delegates to the convention were named in rigged elections. Judge Letts could hold up the election of officers if the preliminary evidence presented to him, like the appointment by top officers of the delegates from 104 locals under trusteeship indicates a rigged job.

There was also a possibility that the numerous behind-the-scene negotiations in Miami hotel rooms, especially over the weekend, will produce a deal and the convention itself (if it takes place) may be reduced to a formal and tame reflection of the agreements reached.

WITH the race to the convention almost at the finish line, James R. Hoffa, although exposed as up to his neck in corruption, stands out in front for the presidency. His two major opponents on a "clean-up" and labor unity platform, Thomas Haggerty of Chicago and Thomas Hickey of New York, made significant gains in support from widely scattered areas, but they started late and have the difficult task of cutting into support already committed to Hoffa.

There was still talk of two dark horses, but unavowed, candidates on the eve of the convention, with administrative vice-president Einar Mohn and William Lee, head of the Chicago Federation of Labor, mentioned most. But their fortunes hung on two factors: whether the sentiment to stay in the AFL-CIO even at the cost of ditching Hoffa, becomes strong enough, and whether Haggerty and Hickey show enough strength to endanger Hoffa's majority. A majority of the

convention's 1,924 delegates will be needed to elect.

THE ACTION of the AFL-CIO council meeting in New York Wednesday was aimed principally at strengthening the sentiment for someone other than Hoffa who would be acceptable to the council and not be too objectionable to corrupt-ridden Beck-Hoffa forces. It was still too early to assess the consequences.

The Senate rackets committee, set to hear about 35 witnesses on more revelations of Hoffa's corrupt operations, was generally discounted as a new factor. The most common opinion was that there isn't much the Senate body can do that will make Hoffa look worse than he already looks.

Both Haggerty and Hickey have been aiming their efforts principally for rank and file support. Haggerty, strong in the dairy di-

vision of the IBT, has asked the members from coast to coast to bombard their officers with letters against support of Hoffa. Hickey has cut into much of Hoffa-controlled territory in New York. For example through a secret ballot he won all six delegates in Local 804 claimed by Hoffa. But there aren't many such secret ballot elections in the IBT generally.

While Hoffa's man John J. O'Rourke holds all the top offices of the 125,000-member New York Teamsters Council, it appears that Hickey has won the delegates of about half of the council's locals. But, while Hickey's vote is concentrated in New York, Haggerty's is widely scattered in Chicago, the west and in Canada. A third candidate against Hoffa, Rep. John Shell of San Francisco, has shown no appreciable support.



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

## The Uphill Fight That Was Won

By JOSEPH NORTH

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN radiantly extracted the letter from her purse and handed it to me. It was truly a red letter day, for the envelope contained the notice, signed by the four commissioners of election who wrote "respectfully":

"Dear Sir or Madam: You are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in this office designating you as a candidate for the Peoples Rights Party for the office of Councilman of the 24th Senatorial District to be voted for at the General Election, Nov. 5, 1957."

She laughed as she read the final sentence: "The last date for you to decline such designation is Sept. 26, 1957."

The candidate tossed her head, exclaiming humorously: "Decline? Good Lord, how could they even dream that I might decline!"

NO, NOT after that campaign, that "beautiful, uphill campaign," she said as the two jubilant chairmen of her campaign joined her—

Evelyn Wiener and Dr. Albert E. Blumberg.

A bright autumn sun shone through the window transforming the bare headquarters into a place of victory the occupants felt it to be. The trio of crusaders conveyed grateful congratulations to all the men and women—and youngsters—who worked so hard through the breath-taking weeks. (And, the writer should add, to this newspaper "for its great help.") And to the 4,036 who signed.

The telephone frequently interrupted our interview as various callers expressed their congratulations and the neighborhood newspaper Town and Village called for an interview and a photograph of the candidate.

THE CANDIDATE—as is just, had the first word—and the last. Before getting down to brass tacks, she mused on the unparalleled qualities of her district: "It contains Wall Street and the Bowery; Trinity Church and Governor's Island; Foley Square (where she was sen-

tenced to prison as a victim of the Smith Act) and the Statue of Liberty."

"And Miss Liberty," she said exuberantly. "will vote for me, I'm sure."

Nor is that all: The district includes the giant buildings of the La Guardia housing project; the Vladeck, the Al Smith, the ILGW, the Lillian Wald, the Baruch—as well as Knickerbocker Village and Stuyvesant Town.

"JUST THINK," Miss Flynn declared, "I had absolutely no expectation of getting into this. There I was, preparing to write more memoirs, when Ben Davis and Doc Blumberg come along, hurl me into this campaign—which I love." They had come to ask—shortly after she served her term in the penitentiary—if she would "consider running."

"Consider? I was rarin' to go." All concerned with the campaign, members of the Communist Party and other progressives, decided finally to make a go of it

August 12, the first legal day to collect signatures, Dr. Blumberg pointed out.

Within four days the first canvassers began to climb the stairs. The tempo of the campaign picked up as time went along, and as Miss Wiener pointed out, the canvassers got the feel of it, and sensed its possibilities.

Some 495 signatures were collected in the sixteen days to Labor Day; but by that time word had gotten around—and folks had returned from their vacations. In the six days after Labor Day the canvassers returned with 750 signatures.

AT THAT POINT the campaign committee—with only two weeks to go—stepped up their appeal for all and sundry to come on down. They urged that the total be doubled in a week—to 2,500. "And it was done," both the chairman and the chairlady said simultaneously. The legal target was 3,000 just to make sure, the goal chosen was 4,000. "And that was reached." Last Sunday was the banner day; 140 canvassers showed up, in addition to the many others who acted as dispatchers, did the important technical work, and all

(Continued on Page 9)

## Man In the Truck Has Lots to Say on Hoffa, Senate Probe

By JACK STYLES

JAMES HOFFA won't win any popularity contests among New York's 125,000 union teamsters, but Gotham's man in the truck believes that the Teamsters Union has been going to bat for him and getting good results.

I've come to that conclusion after talking to a cross-section of truck drivers in that traffic-glutted section of New York bounded by 23rd and 14th streets north and south, and Fifth and Eighth Avenues east and west.

My brief three and four-minute chats with more than a score of local teamsters could hardly be classified as a scientific sampling of opinion, but the unanimity of responses regarding Hoffa, Dave Beck, the Senate rackets committee and Local 807 of the Teamsters union permits some generalization. "I don't like Hoffa," declared a ruddy-faced teamster as he leaned across the wheel of his inter-state carrier which was parked at the corner of 15 Street and Fifth Avenue. "If you want my opinion," he went on, "I think they ought to postpone the election and give the

rank-and-file a chance to speak up."

AN ELDERLY Negro truck-driver sat in the opened side door of his massive delivery truck. "All I want is to make a living," he said, looking at me a little suspiciously. Asked if he had read in the papers about the Senate rackets committee investigation, he replied with a flash of the time-bitten experience of the aged, "Son, I've been reading and reading for 62 years, and the more I read the worse it looks for the working man."

The main theme I found expressed by the man in the truck was cynicism. "Everybody takes," was the resigned comment of the driver of a Pepsi-Cola truck who was pulled up to the curb on 19 Street just west of Fifth Avenue. "What's so special about Hoffa and Beck?" he asked with a trace of belligerence. "Don't you think some of those Senators are getting theirs, too?"

"Aaah, it's all politics," said a thin, young teamster whose soggy cigarette dangled out of the side of his mouth. "If it wasn't Hoffa, it would be someone else. So what the hell's the difference?"

DESPITE the cynicism, every truck driver I spoke to hastened to

assure me that the teamsters needed their union. A middle-aged truck driver and his 20-year-old helper were adamant. "Beck and Hoffa are for the birds," said the older man. "But the union's been good by me. All I know is that every time there's a new contract, there's another couple of bucks in that pay envelope."

"That's right," echoed the younger man. "If it wasn't for the union," he said, "I'd be getting maybe \$30 a week. And make sure you put that in your paper," he added. "Don't kid yourself," a tall, Negro man, somewhere in his 40's, said to me as he stepped down from his cab. "A guy like me needs the union. It ain't only the dough either. I mean, like when you got troubles or a fight with the boss or something, the union is on your side."

A STOCKY driver in the neighborhood of 35, who needed a shave, was sitting on his running board finishing a hasty sandwich. He offered me a cigarette and said, "I can't squawk. Don't get me wrong. I don't think I'm gettin' what I should be gettin', but that ain't the union's fault. As far as I can see, the union's doing the best they can."

"I think this racket investigation is a very good thing," said the husky driver of a big red and gray inter-state trailer double-parked on 22 Street. "It puts the facts in the spotlight, and that's good. Maybe this will wake up some of the men that they have to do something about it."

"If it were up to you," I asked him, "who would you like to see as president of the union?"

He thought that one over for about half a minute before replying. His answer was thoughtful and deliberate. "If it was up to me," he said, "I'd want someone like John L. Lewis. Look what he's done for the miners. And that's one man no one would ever say was putting his hands in anybody else's pocket."

PRAISE for the work of the Senate Investigating Committee was nearly unanimous. Most of the truck drivers I spoke to felt that the committee was performing a much-needed public service. "Sure, this exposure hurts the union some," said one driver. "But in the long run it will all be for the good. After all, you can't keep this stuff bottled up."

Only one of the truck-drivers I interviewed had any qualms about

the effects and motives of the Senate Committee. Significantly enough, he was an older man who obviously had lived through the hard years of the depression. He stood just off the curb in 18 Street at the opened back end of his delivery truck and I could see the piled up cartons behind him as he spoke.

"Look, buddy," he said, "I don't make no excuse for the racketeers. But don't kid me that's all those Senators are after. You wanna know something? I think they're out to get the union. They're afraid the teamsters might get too big and too strong. They'd like to break the union up into small locals where we wouldn't have too much power. And if the workers don't pay no attention to what's going on, there will be another Taft-Hartley law faster than you can say 'Jack Robinson'."

At the corner of 20 Street and Sixth Avenue a young driver sat perched high in the cab of his ten-wheeled cross-continent carrier. "There's no place for crooks in the labor unions," he said. "The Senate Committee showed these guys up for what they are and that's good. But I think it's up to the teamsters themselves to get an honest leadership."



**A Japanese Schoolboy Writes:****'I'm Dying of Radiation Poisoning'**

Masahiko Saito was just seven years old when the atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. Now, the 19-year old Japanese youth is dying a slow, agonizing death from the radiation effects of that bomb. The following appeal from Saito was addressed to the Third World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament held in Tokyo last month.

It was not until the summer of 1953 that I learned I had been affected by the atomic radiation.

At first I felt rather dull and my complexion did not look well at all. The physician did not give me a definite diagnosis . . .

After school summer holidays my complexion got paler and paler and I began to suffer from a bad headache, and frequent faint.

At that time, as I was working for the entrance examination to a high school, I worked very hard in spite of my indisposition. For all my efforts, however, I was unable to make any progress, and what was worse, my condition became worse and worse.

In February of the following year (1954), once or twice I was on the point of fainting from anemia and narrowly kept from it. When I sat up for the entrance examination of a high school, I felt so much tired that I hardly got up the upstairs of the school building. In the physical examination, the doctor advised me to take good care of myself, then.

Ever since I have been conscious of my indisposition. Of course, I have been consulting a practicing physician. Having finished my entrance examination, I had my blood examined and found out an unexpected result, which showed that both my white and red corpuscles were remarkably decreased into about one-third. (This fact had been kept secret from me for a long while.)

Besides the physician's treatment I usually have been taking such medicine as green "poru" and "iron" for the purpose of increasing the blood, and, on the other hand, injections.

These treatments not being of any avail, I asked Dr. Tomonga, Professor of the Medical Department in Nagasaki University, to visit my house. As the result of a careful blood test, it proved to be the most dangerous blood case, and I was told that I was in serious condition. The result of this blood test struck my heart terribly and I was disappointed very much.

To my great regret I was compelled to give up my hopeful high school days and to be absent from school for a time. At last, on July 14, 1954, I entered the Nagasaki University Hospital under treatment of Dr. Osajima. For about half a year after I entered it, the progress of the disease was not made and it gave a great joy to my parents.

On March 18 in the following year, 1956, I fell again into bad condition after suffering from severe headaches and diffi-



Japan has seen many such demonstrations against the A and H bombs.

cult breathing. Not only the doctor, but the interns in charge of me, ran to my bed, and cooperated in treating me with emergency injection or transfusion.

I was in such critical condition that the doctors and the others were going to give me up for lost. More than 10 camphoric injections were necessary to save my life every half hour.

Miraculously the danger passed away in three days and I was rescued again! At one midnight in the following month after I fell into a state of dullness, all of a sudden I was incessantly attacked by excessive nose-bleeding, bitterly suffering from shortage of breath, but my head was quite clear.

With a medical specialist's first treatment, the bleeding seemed to stop for a time, but a few days later I began to bleed again: the blood being the brown, discolored one that was warmed by my temperature of 40 degrees Centigrade, and my face got swelled up. Being in such a painful condition, I was about to lose my presence of mind, I couldn't stand such a case any longer.

Again I met the most dangerous condition and my parents were told by the doctor that I would be entirely hopeless. In fact at that time I couldn't see anything, and my hands and feet lost their senses; I could not speak in the least.

All the while my parents watched and nursed me and applied the pieces of ice to my swelled face to cool. My father always says to me, "I will do my best for your recovery," and he has done his utmost to nurse me, attending all day long ever since I was laid up, so has my mother done!

Considering my fatal disease, I have determined more than once to kill myself; however, my parents' affection have weakened my resolution.

Lately, I have pains all over my body, and have been suffering from a bad head-

ache almost every day. There is not a day when I am free from fever or abnormal condition . . .

Ladies and Gentlemen, I most cordially remind you that an atomic bomb casualty is such a terrible disease as this, and never curable. I wish to offer the most absolute opposition against any war. Of course, an atomic or hydrogen bombing, as well as any actual experiment of their substantial, should be forbidden strictly. It goes without saying that atomic energy should be utilized only for welfare of humanity.

Suppose the leaders of the two great world powers have a son or sons who happen to meet such a terrible case as my own, they must instantly give up their raising such a cruel weapon, I am sure.

Were I not affected by the atomic bombing disease, today I should be happy as a sound student of my long-cherished university. Also an opportunity—the only opportunity—has gone away forever, and will never come back again for me. The pleasant days have been no longer with me. I was only seven years of age, an innocent child, when I was attacked by the atomic bombing. How could I know the reason why I became a victim of it?

I, here, have the honor of informing you, distinguished representatives, of the facts of the atomic bomb casualty. I respectfully ask you to cooperate in making objection against atomic and hydrogen bombing, and keep your loving little ones away from this miserable disaster.

I sincerely and fervently hope that in the future mankind will be free from the fear of war, and atomic energy will be utilized only for the realization of the welfare of humanity.

I wish to repeat my hearty thanks to you, and hope that you will carry home the most pleasant impressions and recollections of our country. (Cont. on Page 10)

**On the Way**

By ABNER W. BERRY

DURING the past three years since the Supreme Court on May 17, 1954, declared illegal segregated public schools, the resistance to the court's authority in the Old South has grown. This illegal resistance has gone almost unchallenged except for groups of Negroes and a handful of their white



supporters. Even where schools have been desegregated voluntarily by local authorities, Dixiecrats in control of state legislatures are now attempting to roll back the progress made.

There is still another wrinkle in North Carolina, where 12 Negroes were recently assigned to previously all-white schools. The assignments were made, admittedly, in order to legalize a pupil placement law aimed at circumventing compliance with the high court's desegregation ruling. But more on this later.

First let us take a look at those states where there has been some progress in compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

Texas had 122 desegregated

school districts, according to the latest reports of the Southern School News, prior to the 1957-58 school term. But segregationists in the legislature pushed through laws in 1957 aimed at stopping any further compliance with the desegregation rulings. The principal measure makes a local referendum mandatory before a school can desegregate. Violators of the law (House Bill 65) are subject to fines of \$1,000 and withdrawal of state aid from the schools desegregated.

The schools in Houston, Port Arthur and Beaumont have been kept from desegregating this year by the provisions of the law. Dr. J. W. Edgar, state superintendent of education, described

the dilemma which Texas school officials face in the following quotation in Southern School News:

"It is a neat question in Houston. If the federal court says to the Houston school board, 'Thou shalt integrate,' and they obey, we will have to cut off state funds and accreditation. I'm not lawyer enough to say whether the federal court or the state law will take precedence, but until directed otherwise by a court we would have to follow the state law."

THIS is interposition just by state authority against federal law just as defiant of federal authority as the act of Gov. Fau-

bus of Arkansas in placing troops before a Little Rock school to bar entry of Negro children. Gov. Faubus' actions are backed by laws placed on the books in 1957—after a number of Northern Arkansas school districts had desegregated.

But Arkansas and Tennessee (also an Upper South state where some desegregation had been effected) followed the lead of Virginia and North Carolina in adopting so-called pupil assignment laws, strengthening the power of the state government and the Governor to prevent school integration.

The slogan seems to be adopted that integration shall not pass the presently established boundaries.

North Carolina has assigned (Continued on Page 10)

**From Virginia To Texas They're Interposing**



# HER PLATFORM



"Discrimination means dirty ghettos, high rents, rotten tenements"—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

## Mr. Dulles and Itty-Bitty

by ALAN MAX

LIKE THE PORTABLE television set, the itty-bitty nuclear weapon is at last coming into its own.

The manufacture of bigger and bigger nuclear bombs long ago reached the point of diminishing returns. For some strange reason people no longer throw their hats in the air and turn cartwheels at the announcement of each new and more powerful bomb or the prediction of one which can blow the earth into the interior of the sun, even on a cloudy day. And I no longer see anyone react to Mr. Dulles' speeches on "massive retaliation" with expressions of massive joy.

Ah, but the new portable nuclear weapon is something else again!

IT IS JUST the thing, they are telling us in Washington, for putting out "brushfire" wars. It is easy to carry around—weighing no more than a volume of Shakespeare's works (including the sonnets). It is cheap, tactical and comes in a variety of sepulchral colors and, if Mr. Dulles is to be believed, does just about everything except wax the floors.

A good thing about the new weapons is that they remove all objections to atomic and hydrogen bomb tests. After all, an itty-bitty weapon

requires only an itty-bitty test. In fact, Mr. Dulles tells us, it would be a crime to stop the tests now just when we are on the verge of discovering the clean, antiseptic bomb which would clear the air of pollen and hence be a blessing to victims of hay-fever.

Another feature of Itty-Bitty is that it doesn't bar the use of the super-giant hell bombs. In fact, you can easily have both kinds for the price of both.

BEST OF ALL, Mr. Dulles says, nobody need worry any more about "massive retaliation." There is no need now to fear that if something starts somewhere we would, as we used to say, retaliate by reducing the world to a litre of radioactive vapor. On the contrary, says Mr. Dulles, we would reply with Itty-Bitty, and if the other fellow were serious, HE would then have to reduce the world to vapor.

The advantage here is obvious. The world might end up a toasted marshmallow for the gods but at least no one could point an accusing finger at the State Department.

Mr. Dulles' arguments are forthright and will convince everybody with the possible exception of a narrow-minded person like myself. It makes no difference to me who incinerates me—my only preference is to remain unincinerated.

## Ike's 2 Months of Delay Encouraged the Mobsters

By ERIK BERT

ON JULY 17 President Eisenhower told his press conference that he could conceive of no circumstances which would compel him to use Federal troops to uphold the Supreme Court's decision on school integration.

Two months later, on Sept. 23 he issued the proclamation ordering those who were raging in Little Rock to "cease and desist" therefrom, and to disperse forthwith.

In those two months a "mob of extremists," as Eisenhower called them in his proclamation statement, had been welded into a hate-ridden force. With the encouragement of Gov. Orval Faubus, they determined to resist. Eisenhower's words of July 17 had convinced them that the federal government would not act, that desegregation could be defeated if sufficient terror was mobilized against the Negro people.

The President admitted in his proclamation that the mobsters in Little Rock, in "unlawful assemblages, combinations, and conspiracies, have wilfully obstructed the enforcement" of the U. S. District Court's orders for integration.

On July 17 he had said: "I can't imagine any set of circumstances that would ever induce me to send Federal troops into a Federal court and into any area to enforce the orders

of a Federal court. . . I would never believe that it would be a wise thing to do in this country."

At that press conference the President was asked his reaction to the proposal to eliminate from the civil rights bill then before the Senate the provision that would have permitted the federal government to intervene in an injunction proceeding to enforce integration through the courts.

He declined to comment, because discussion of the amendments then before the Senate would be "endless."

His inaction contributed vastly to gutting the civil rights bill and giving renewed courage to the foes of school integration.

They took heart from his statement that "if you try to go too far too fast in laws in this delicate field, that has involved the emotions of so many millions of Americans, you are making a mistake."

When the school term opened in Little Rock on Sept. 3, the National Guard was on duty under Faubus orders, allegedly to prevent violence, actually to prevent Negro children from going to Central High School.

The mob appeared. It had been built up by several weeks of conspiratorial organization, one of the high spots of which was the appearance of Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia at a racist gathering, to incite rebellion

against the court's ruling.

On Sept. 14, after the Negro children had been barred from school for two weeks by the National Guard, Faubus met with President Eisenhower at Newport, R. I.

They had what the President described as a "constructive discussion" regarding the carrying out of the orders of the Federal Court. He was "gratified" by Faubus' "constructive and cooperative attitude." He was "sure" of Faubus' "desire" to "use the influence of his office in orderly progress of the plans which are already the subject of the order of the court."

Nine days later, on Sept. 24, a howling mob forced the Negro children to leave Central High School.

This was the sequence of events prior to school opening:

AUG. 15.—The U. S. District Court at Little Rock approved the Little Rock school board plan of integration and ordered it started at the beginning of the 1957 fall term.

AUG. 16.—Ten Arkansas Negro ministers, supported by 300 of their colleagues in the Arkansas Christian Movement, asked the U. S. District Court at Little Rock to declare the state's segregation act unconstitutional.

AUG. 17.—W. F. Rector, a Little Rock insurance man, filed suit in Pulaski County Court (Continued on Page 11)

## The Worker

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## ONE NATION, ONE LAW!

(Continued from Page 1)

"The nine justices (of the Supreme Court) have committed an act of treason against the Constitution of the U.S. It is the duty of the states, in the face of such flagrant and illegal assumption of power by the federal judiciary, to interpose their sovereignty and nullify the decision."

Williams was joined by a number of other Southern Representatives who made similar statements. At about the same time more than 100 U.S. Senators and Representatives signed and made public a "manifesto" attacking the U.S. Supreme Court decision against segregated schools.

THE PRESIDENT paid no notice to these open calls to rebellion against constituted authority. Nor did the leadership of the major political parties challenge these threats.

But when Sen. Richard B. Russell, the Georgia Democratic leader, opened his attack on the President's Civil Rights Bill as one empowering the use of the armed forces to "force a commingling of white and Negro children in the state-supported schools of the South," everybody jumped.

The President retreated, after hemming and hawing. Even liberals such as Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) rushed to assuage Southern "fears" by successfully moving to repeal a statute granting such powers to the President.

All of this came after the leadership of the U.S. Senate cravenly bowed to "tradition" and placed Eastland in the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee, thus honoring a man pledged to oppose with all the power of his office the U.S. Constitution.

THERE IS LITTLE wonder that the mob was encouraged. It was winning. "Moderation," as a political slogan, became a convenient cover for the practice of racism.

Now the racists are out of hand, and untrammelled violence in Little Rock can spread elsewhere, North and South, because racism has been tolerated both as a political system and as a spurious "folkway."

There can no longer be a national policy of accommodation to the racist political system opposed to the enforcement of federal law. The enforcement of the 14th Amendment to Constitution, as called for by the deserted Part III of the Civil Rights Bill, ought to be immediately activated through a special session of Congress as called for by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the New York Democrat.

The era of the "picturesque," magnolia-strewn, "romantic" South has passed. This false picture was exploded on the streets of Little Rock. History has overtaken it. The nation now is faced with the mature bitter fruit born of this prolonged period of distortion and corruption. Belatedly the President is taking determined steps to save the nation from its poison.

And it must be emphasized that the steps outlined by the President are not steps merely to protect the rights of Negro children. It is a step toward making every American safe in his rights in every section of the nation. It is a step to save white children in Arkansas, too from the racist poison which made some of them act like barbarians and strangers to the human race.

WE HOPE THAT the pictures of white Arkansas disporting themselves on an American street like members of Hitler's dehumanized "super race" will remind those in and out of government of their responsibility. For to accommodate to the organized racism which has ruled the South for generations is to give license to those who degrade and debase white children in the name of white supremacy.

Little Rock ought to be a signal for the leadership of the nation; lay and official, to call for a reversal of policy, for placing every force of government and the energy of every citizen to work for the regeneration of the South and its inclusion within the framework of the nation.

## MAY THE BETTER . . .

CONGRATULATIONS to the Milwaukee Braves and their ardent followers upon winning their first pennant—and, of course, our annual congratulations to New York's mighty Yankees.

On the eve of what promises to be an interesting World Series, we will take a modest bow for the picking precision of our sports department. Not only did "Worker" sports editor Lester Rodney name the Yanks and Braves to win (his third straight year of picking both winners), but he also selected the St. Louis Cardinals to come out of nowhere passed Brooklyn and Cincinnati and finished second. This, we submit, is sensational prognostication.

As for whether Hank Aaron or Mickey Mantle will prevail, see the divided opinions of Rodney and Jack Styles on page 9.



## World of Labor

Hoffa Depends On  
Old Sam Gompers

By GEORGE MORRIS

THIS IS WRITTEN as only about a week remains to the convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Miami. Everybody awaits some big events in the labor movement, possibly a serious split. Or the Teamsters' convention may only set the stage for the next big climactic moment—the Dec. 5 convention of the AFL-CIO, where several issues, including the Teamsters, may come to a head with a crash.

Much can still happen in the final days before the convention and there is a great deal of speculation on the influence of one or another factor.

The heads of the Teamsters are meeting in Miami on preparations for the convention. Is there a "darkhorse" shaping there to whom Jimmy Hoffa may relinquish his candidacy for president for a behind the scene power role for himself?

Three candidates are campaigning for the presidency on a clean-up anti-Hoffa platform. Will they agree who should be the one to make the race at the convention on a coalition ticket?

The AFL-CIO executive council is still in session in New York at this writing, passing judgment on an indictment of the union already issued, in which the corruption in its top circle is fully detailed. Will the AFL-CIO follow a tactic that will help the clean-union forces in the IBT or methods that can play into Hoffa's hands?

The Senate Racket Committee, too, set new hearings on Hoffa parallel with the AFL-CIO meeting. Will this committee's open effort to influence the IBT's election help or harm Hoffa?

And most important, perhaps, even at this late date, are the back-home sentiments among the IBT's 1,500,000 members. Will their feelings have a strong influence in Miami even though most delegates were elected by usual machine methods?

Those, and others, are key questions in the picture and the answers can tell us much on whether the AFL-CIO will remain in one piece after events in the coming weeks run their course.

In the midst of the current fury around the IBT, the union's monthly magazine went to each of the members with the calm granite face of Samuel Gompers, photographed from a bust, on its cover. Below is a quote from Gompers upholding the "voluntary principles" of the AFL he founded and adding "where we have blundered in to trying to force a policy or a decision, even though wise and right, we have impeded, if not interrupted, the realization of our aims."

INSIDE, the monthly letter of President Beck, implements the cover theme by invoking the authority of Gompers for "a doctrine of freedom for the individual union members" and for "autonomy and home rule" as the "cornerstones" of the la-

bor movement. Beck, of course should be the last man to speak of such principles. When the Senate inquiry began he had 114 locals (10 percent of the total) under receivership.

The strategists of the Beck-Hoffa camp are playing their strongest card with this simple tactic of letting Gompers do their work. They know that a large part of the IBT's membership and especially the machinery of office-holders from the local level up, place autonomy or "home rule" above "ethical practices" considerations. The fact is that many of the IBT's people, given a choice between autonomy with Hoffa or what many believe is subservience to the AFL-CIO or a Senate Committee without him, they'll take the first.

THIS THINKING will be a big factor in the IBT's decision. And this is why all in the IBT, whether pro-Hoffa and Beck or against them, are unanimously against the AFL-CIO position on the Fifth Amendment and for safeguarding of autonomy.

For that very reason there is a big question on how harmful Meany's and Reuther's repeated threats to expell the IBT are to Hoffa. He exploits those threats profitably. And it need hardly be said, the Senate racket committee's unconcealed intervention with hearing arrangement the choice of a president once the choice of a precedent by the teamsters, has been no help to Hoffa's opponents. Hoffa was probably most appreciative of a speech last week by Senator McClellan in New York in which he said he was seeking a pejury indictment of Hoffa.

The workers generally welcome the exposures of racketeering, but they are fully aware of the anti-labor objectives of the Senate Committee, particularly those of its Dixiecrat chairman. They resent the likes of a McClellan advising them what to do. That's why every time McClellan opens his mouth he throws votes Hoffa's way.

In a sense the entire commercial press has played Hoffa's game by picturing him as almost invincible—as "vigorous," "determined," "defiant" and as the man who can organize the South, etc., etc. Those who know how far the authority of labor leaders has fallen in recent times in the eyes of their members, can appreciate why some rank and file workers would see something positive even in a Hoffa. But of all the papers in the country, none built up Hoffa more than the Wall Street Journal.

He has been that paper's No. 1 or No. 2 story for months. On top of everything else, Hoffa's opponents got off to a very late start, after he had already consolidated a considerable pledged support. The surprise is that Haggerty and Hickey are making quite a showing despite the late start. But Hoffa is sitting back, apparently confident of the written pledges and says, as Runyon would put it, "I've got their markers."

## MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Sorry to disturb your pleasuring time,  
But today, Mr. President, it's measuring time:

Take a Negro child from Arkansas,  
Lead him, like your own, through the WHITE SCHOOL door,  
His little black hand in your big white hand.

Next to Abe Lincoln, Ike, how tall do you stand?

Edith Segal

## Take a Good Look at E. Berlin

BERLIN

A RECENT issue of "U. S. News and World Report" publishes a story on Berlin called the "Story Khrushchev Didn't Tell." It starts out by saying that in West Berlin "private enterprise is given full play. In . . . East Berlin, Communism is tested in a show case. Here the two systems at work can be seen by the naked eye. The contrast thus exposed is sharp and startling."

US NEWS never spoke a truer word, except of course that the monopoly dominated capitalism in West Berlin isn't exactly private enterprise and the mixed economy of East Berlin isn't exactly Communism.

But having said this, US NEWS steers clear of the truth with its customary dexterity.

The writer clearly has two things in mind: to denigrate the east and flatter the west. The reader—who probably has no chance of checking for himself—is told that West Berlin "is a vibrant thriving city . . . the scars of war are practically gone" and East Berlin is "stagnant, . . . dreary and colorless . . . much as it was the day the Nazi Government surrendered."

THESE mis-statements are supported by photographs. One labeled WEST BERLIN shows a modern bloc of offices, while one presented as EAST BERLIN shows deserted ruins. Of course it would be very easy to show West Berlin ruins (Western Germany is busily preparing another war while the ruins of the last are still not cleared) and a modern bloc in East Berlin—and just as dishonest. The devastation even of non-thermonuclear war isn't so quickly covered up and in both parts of this big city, you find ruins and modern buildings side by side.

All the photographs of West Berlin accompanying this article are presented with the intention of demonstrating the local superiority of West over East. They show banks, night clubs, luxury hotels and insurance offices. Workers' housing is not included because the considerable rebuilding going on in West Berlin, is, as the photographs indicate, predominantly business premises or apartment houses at rents equal to or above a workers' entire income.

So when the US NEWS reporter, referring to the brightly lighted districts filled with "fashionable clothing shops, first class hotels, night clubs and excellent restaurants," says that West Berliners "have accomplished in a brief time what few people thought could be done . . . they often worked two shifts a day," he's right up to a point. But what have they accomplished?

They've built banks more beautiful than their homes will ever be under this system. The hotels and night clubs are not for the workers. They've created the wealth which permits the rich idlers to pass their time in the same kind of champagne living as once existed in this part of Berlin too.

THE SERIES OF lies told about East Berlin could of course only find acceptance in a country where real alternative sources of information are not generally available. When he says for example that the women's dresses look about twenty years old (and publishes a ten year old photograph to support this statement) and that the people here are ill-clad, ill-housed, poorly paid and obviously unhappy, I can only ask why all these miserable people don't take the subway to West Berlin. It's cheap enough. Fifty percent cheaper than in West Berlin.

When he says that cotton goods are almost unobtainable, that electricity is so scarce that household current is cut off periodically and that there is none to spare for street lighting or display signs, I can only reply that cotton goods are plentiful, that in 18 months of



Shopping in East Berlin. This is one of the many state stores which U. S. News and World Report says "offer little for sale."

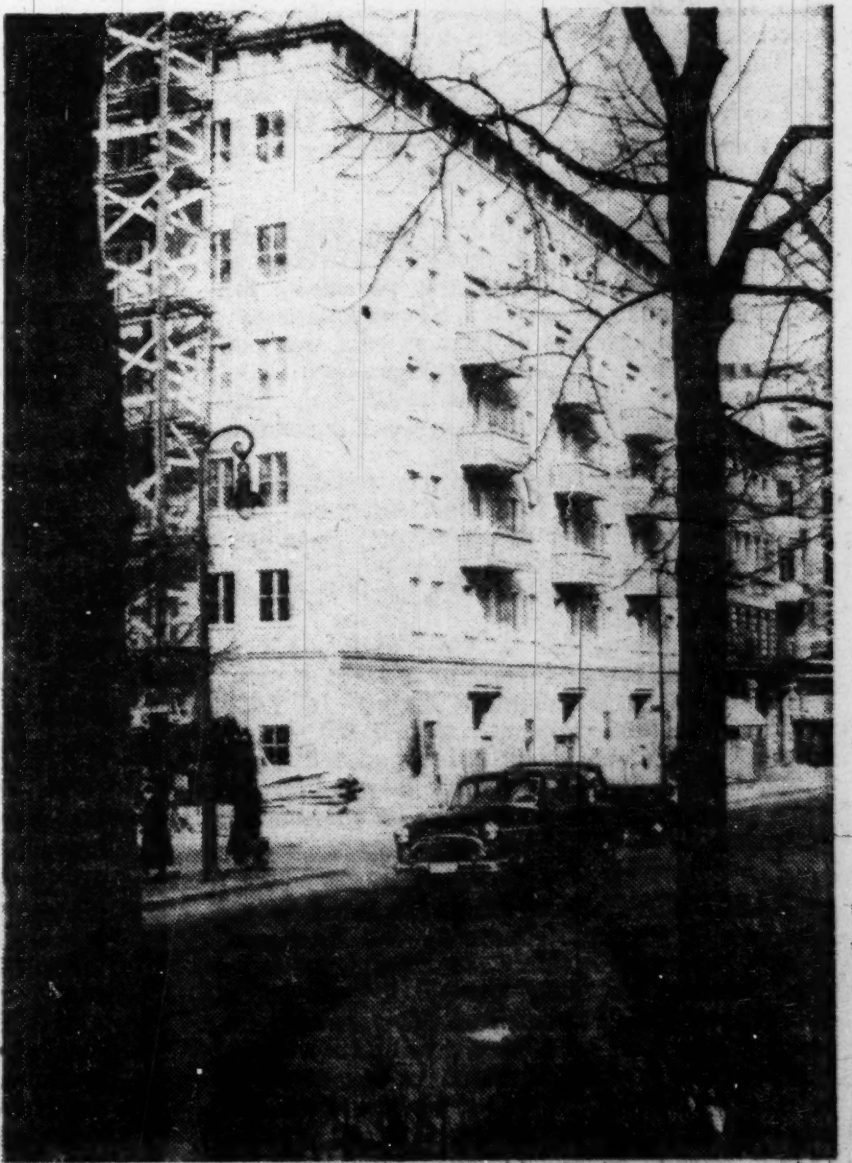
residence, our domestic electricity has never been cut off, that the streets are lit better for example than in London, and that there are neon display signs.

But the real, the fundamental difference between West Berlin and East, our US NEWS reporter leaves strictly alone. Let's take dividends. The West Berlin branches of such well-known West German monopolies as AEG, Daimler-Benz, Siemens, Osram and so on, in 1956 paid 10 percent dividends as against nil in 1950. That's because output per man, measured in turnover, rose from 11,043 marks in 1950 to 21,942 marks in 1956. Wages over the same period rose around 20 percent. The speed-up behind this tremendous soar in production was reflected in an increase in industrial accidents and diseases from 35,307 in 1950 to 74,060 in 1955.

More sinister than these elementary economic facts of life is the po-

litical situation. West Berlin is after all, an outpost of the Adenauer government which, supported all the way by the American occupation forces and diplomatic corps, is seeking to arm its new army with atomic weapons. So many Nazis are back in power too. The same people who licked Hitler's boots and rushed to do his bidding in the concentration camps are back licking newer boots. They are in the police, in the army, in the whole state apparatus.

Over here in East Berlin and of course throughout the German Democratic Republic, whatever the short-comings and whatever the shortages, the ordinary decent German is trying to build up an alternative to the past, to build a socialist, non-militarist Germany. And as a visiting British trade union leader and labor party member said the other day, the German Democratic Republic "should enjoy the support of all men of goodwill."



New housing for workers in East Berlin at rents workers can afford.



# TV Views

## Melancholy Killer

By BEN LEVINE

JACK PALANCE is being pushed into a groove. He was the heavyweight of "Requiem for a Heavyweight," and he won great television fame thereby. He was the tycoon of F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Last Tycoon," and he scored again for Playhouse 90. It was not a sensation, but it was very good. And then he was Manolete, in Playhouse 90's "Death of Manolete" and though his acting was as excellent as ever, the production this time died with the hero.

I am sorry to see an artist as good as Mr. Palance coming so dangerously close to being filed away as a character actor. His progress or decline, from wasting away as a waning prize fighter, to dying of heart disease as a Hollywood producer, to spilling his blood on the horns of a bull, is beginning to be depressing.

The failure of "The Death of M. Manolete," is not, of course, Mr. Palance's fault, for the play, written by Barnaby Conrad and Paul Monash and advertised with great fanfare as based on Mr. Conrad's forthcoming novel on the life of a real matador, was dull with psychology and, despite an occasional documentary on the bull ring, it ignored the many chances to give the interesting facts about the sport.

TO GET the facts, I turned to Ernest Hemingway's book, "Death in the Afternoon," which was published in 1930 and is not only a remarkably clear exposition of bull fighting but is one of the best jobs of reporting of anything anywhere.

I learned that bullfighting is not a sport, it is a tragedy in which the bull is destined for death.

The spectacle is divided into three parts, the trial, the sentence and the execution.

In the "trial," the bull is permitted (or goaded) to toss and sometimes gore horses ridden by picadors who stab at him with pikes. The bull is thus given the illusion of victory, in the same way as a defendant in a murder trial, if he is blinded by vanity, is deluded into basking in a moment of glory.

The second scene is the "sentencing," when the banderilleros, employees of the matador, stick steel-pointed darts into the bull's hide, waking him from his dream of triumph and leaving him bewildered and disillusioned. The banderilleros are the judge and jury.

The matador (Spanish for killer) is the executioner in the third and last act.

MR. HEMINGWAY, with logic and enthusiasm and some bullying of the reader, tells why he likes the slaughter spectacle.

He argues, for example, that the picadors' horses suffer less than a horse in a race-track spill. He points out that the requirement that the bull must be killed is a humanitarian rule, citing the action of Pope Pius Fifth in 1567 who, after banning bull fighting, permitted these spectacles if the bull's death was assured.

The reason for this is that the bull is so intelligent that in the short space of one bull fight he learns to go for the man and not the cape, so that if bulls are given another chance, the matador mortality would rise sharply.

I ENJOYED Hemingway's book for it was as vivid and objective as the Iliad. Hemingway and Homer are both supreme reporters. But Hemingway nods more often. He editorializes.

Both Hemingway and Homer were war correspondents but not war propagandists. But Hemingway in his otherwise great bull fight book seems too eager to drum up an audience for the show.

I enjoyed Hemingway's book even though I would not attend a bull fight, any more than I would, except under dire necessity, participate in war or witness a surgical operation.

I am a reader, and nothing well written is alien to me.

I remember when, in the eighth grade in public school, I won a book as a spelling prize, and I chose "The Complete Angler" by Izaak Walton. The teacher commented, "I see you go fishing," and I was embarrassed and felt like a fraud, for I never went fishing in my life, and even picking flowers seemed to be unnecessary violence.

THE RELATION of art to life is subtle and complex. I enjoyed "Death in the Afternoon" though it reveled in blood, and I did not enjoy the "Death of Manolete" though it wept gently. Closeups of Jack Palance with his gaunt cheeks, making him look more and more like a dying bull, left me cold, for it was hard to sympathize with a man who, according to the story, had amassed three million dollars and yet was impelled, because he had nothing better than golf to occupy his time, to go back to the bloody arena.

## World Series Time Again

By JACK STYLES

IF ANY of this planet's celestial neighbors are planning to make their first entrance from outer space sometime in the next week or ten days, someone had better get hold of them in a hurry and warn them to either:

- 1) Land somewhere else than continental North America, or
- 2) Postpone their descent until after the World Series.

If this message doesn't get to them in time and our inter-planetary visitors insist on bringing their space ship to earth within these borders while the baseball championship of the world is being decided, they will find their arrival relegated to the inside pages of the morning newspaper and added as an afterthought to the evening news reports.

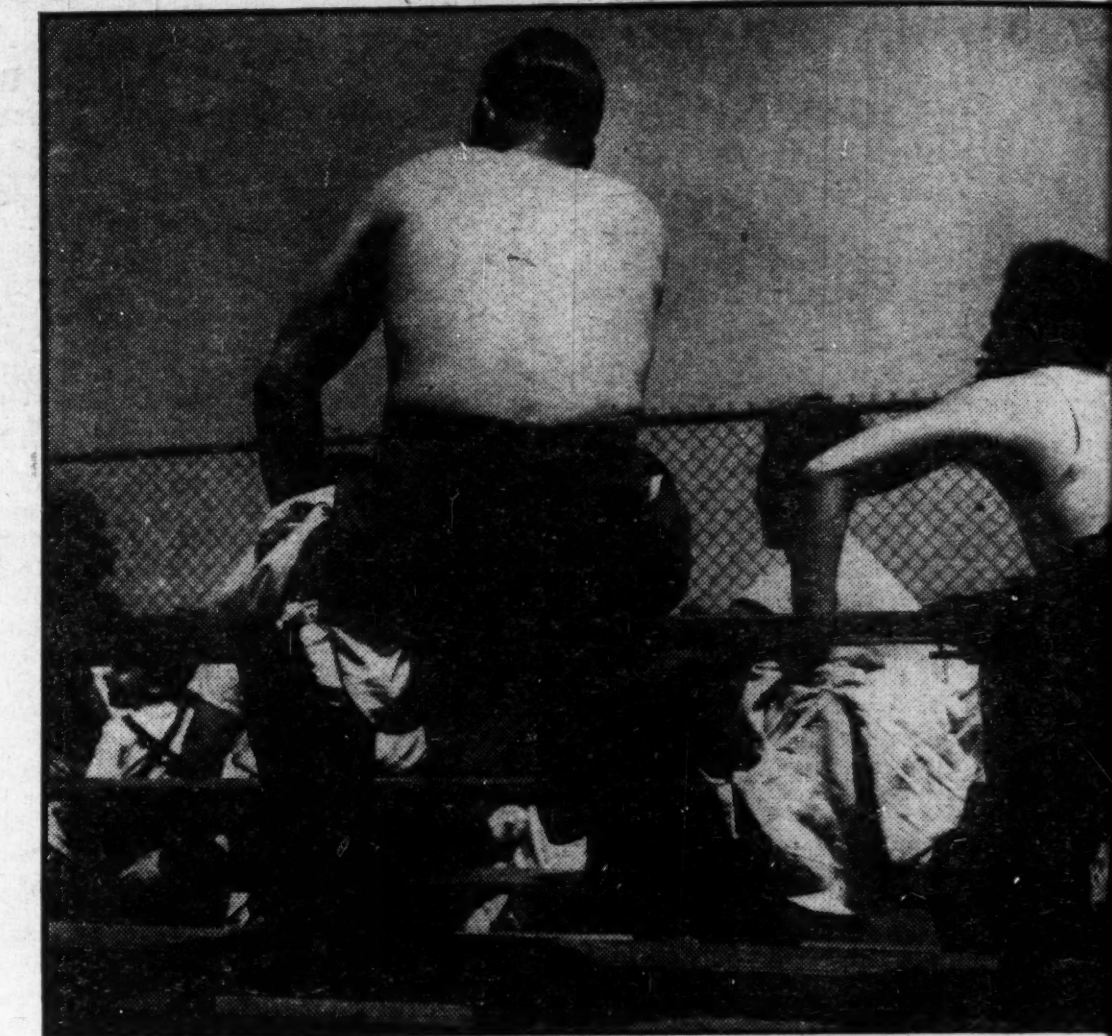
And, of course, if the men from Mars (or Jupiter, or Alpha Centauri) have the misfortune to come to earth in the spacious confines of Yankee Stadium on the afternoon of Oct. 2, they will undoubtedly be greeted by a 65,000-voice chorus yelling, "Get those bums off the field! Play ball!"

There are many forms of national madness—such as British coronations, Monocan weddings and the American World Series—and it would be a hardly space-men indeed who tried to intrude his epoch-shattering presence on such events.

RARE IS the American who is able to escape the tremors of what Ring Lardner called the "World Serious." The dignified decorum of sedate Madison Avenue offices is rudely disturbed every afternoon while the series is in progress by frantic relays of inning-by-inning information through overworked switchboards, and the streets of Harlem, Brownsville, Red Hook and countless communities across the breadth of the land resound to the inflammatory harmonies blasting forth from dozens of radios and television sets.

No definitive set of statistics is available but careful research would undoubtedly show an alarming increase in the numbers of aspirins consumed, cold suppers served, and divorce suits filed during the week of America's fall classic—while no question will be asked more often than, "What's the score?"

Perhaps some Nomad cowboy out on the Wyoming plains or a grizzled uranium prospector in the Nevada desert can live through this autumn madness unaffected, but there are very few Americans who will escape the unleashed torrent of baseball frenzy which sweeps our nation from New York to San Francisco after the umpire has dusted off home plate and belted "Play ball!"



"The old-time baseball fan sitting on a hard, thin wooden bench in the Yankees this Wednesday will bring a half-century of memories into the ball park with him."

Even those who have no interest in the pennant races during the regular season somehow get caught up in the excitement of the moment and plague office building elevator operators for progress reports on the half-hour. Any and all who follow baseball with any degree of regularity suddenly become founts of wisdom and oracles whose every comment is to be sagely considered.

CONSIDERING that the first World Series of the so-called "modern era" in baseball was played 54 years ago this week, one would think that Americans would have learned by now to accept the annual tournament in their stride. Certainly if the horsehide drama used a single script with only minor variations from year to year, the Series would not be the single focus of life for 100 million Americans this week.

Far from following any set pattern however, America's biggest sports event has been replete with the unusual and the unexpected, the incredible and the astounding, the ridiculous and

the impossible year after year. Unsung bench-warmers have risen to the dizzying heights of overnight fame with spectacular catches and heart-breaking hits, while many a diamond hero has faltered in the heat of a crucial moment.

The pages of baseball's record book are filled with their deeds and misdeeds, their homeruns and strikeouts, their fielding gems and errors. The old-time baseball fan sitting on a hard, thin wooden bench in the Yankee Stadium bleachers this Wednesday will bring a half-century of memories into the ball parks with him.

THE DRAMAS of yesterday



## 'The Ordeal of Mansart'—Passion and an Illumination of H

THE ORDEAL OF MANSART. By W.E.B. DuBois. Mainstream Publishers. 316 pages. \$3.50.

Reviewed by MERIDEL LE SUEUR

THIS is the first of a trilogy called Black Flame. It is the story of Mansart who is born the night of his father's lynching by a Charleston mob in 1876. He is baptized by Aunt Betsy in his father's blood who has been "guilty" of being, first a slave, then a soldier, field hand and organizer of a strong labor union in the south. He is elected to the South Carolina legislature where he sat across from the wizened Alexander Stephens, once Vice President of the Confederacy.

It is the story of Colonel Breckenridge, representative of the southern aristocracy, and his backdown before the planter aristocracy, represented by Wade Hampton, leader of the revolt against Reconstruction who had already conspired to defeat the Union,

and recapture economic and political power.

It is also the story of such poor whites as Sam Scroggs who sold the votes of the poor white worker and were duped to help the Plantation owners draw the color line. It is also the story that illuminates our present and lays the foundation for understanding the world pattern of colonialism and America's shameful part in it.

IT ALSO must be seriously considered as a criticism of the so-called objective bourgeois novel with its emphasis upon making no comment, being nowhere, in relation to history and the individual, and of putting the emphasis upon the subjective life of the individual, instead of his social relationships. For myself it was a splendid and clean experience to read a novel that was not ambiguous, in which the author has a leverage of opinion and downright passion towards the events of the book. The frank illumination of history, intelligence and the assumption that the reader can find these things as absorbing as a mystery story, or who-

done-it—the bold assumption that the individual is part of history and that history is no mystique but fathomable, understandable and, with a historical detective, can be pinned down to its proper guilt, the people named, the murderers brought to judgment!

Dr. Du Bois, himself says, and how fine it would be for any novelist or historian to say the same thing "The basis of the book is documented and verifiable fact, but the book is not history. On the contrary I have used fiction to interpret these historical facts which otherwise would not be clear. . . . I am trying by the method of historical fiction to complete the cycle of history which has for half a-century engaged my thought, research and action. . . . Here lies then, I hope, more fact than assumption, much truth and no falsehood."

MONUMENTAL as the book is, covering so much of time—from before the birth of Mansart 1876 to the last page when he addresses his own three sons in 1916—with a variety of places, switching from class to class, and a wealth

of characters on the line of the a detective story, the killing of period and the struggle we find day.

The intricate of time, historical can remind us of the author had faith in his characterization, moving towards lease, both in son. Under the fine tend portraits of a the reader ex gory for more see the growth these people sure of history. Dr. DuBois, rather than a us the living, of history and every breast. individual is pres movement on



# THE BALL GAME

outfielder by the name of Casey Stengel won two ball games for the Giants with crucial home runs—but the Yankees, anticipating their reign of triumphs in the years to come, won the other four games from their inter-city rivals for their first world championship.

Grover Cleveland Alexander donned the hero's mantle in the 1926 Series, nailing down the Cards' victory over the Yankees when he struck out awesome slugger Tony Lazzeri with the bases loaded in the seventh inning of the seventh game.

The Yankees got their revenge a year later, however, when Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig ganged up on St. Louis pitching for a shattering four-game sweep. The Babe hit .625 for the series with three home runs in the final game, while Gehrig contributed a total of six hits, including four homers.

The mighty Babe added one more legend to his fabulous career in the 1932 series when, in the third game of the four-game set, Ruth dramatically pointed to the distant right field bleachers as he walked up to the plate and then proceeded to deposit a home run in the very spot.

The 1934 series was all Dean as the incredible "Dizzy" notched two victories and his brother Paul took two others for St. Louis' triumph over the Tigers.

EXCITING AS these moments were, however, they all seem to add up to a mere curtain-raiser to the dramatic happenings of subsequent years. Appropriately, most of these nerve-tingling moments came out of the clash of the two teams which dominated baseball in America's postwar years—the Dodgers and the Yankees.

The first clash between these two titans, in 1941, will go down in history as the series in which Mickey Owen dropped the third strike. In the fourth game of the tournament, with the Dodgers one out away from tying the set at two wins apiece, Dodger reliever Hugh Casey struck out Tommy Henrich for what seemed to be the final out. Brooklyn catcher Mickey Owen couldn't hold on to the pitch, however, and Henrich scampered down to first base while the numbed Dodger rooters slowly returned to their seats. Given this opening, the Yankees pushed across four runs and the Brooklyn bid was finished.

Few World Series clashes provided the thrills of the 1947 classic in which Jackie Robinson became the first Negro ball-player ever to appear in a champion-



"COOKIE" LAVAGETTO  
The hit heard 'round the world

ship contest. In the incredible fourth game of this series, Bill Bevens was just one out away from an unprecedented no-hitter when Cookie Lavagetto smashed the two-run double heard round the world which ruined Bevens' bid and won the game for Brooklyn in one mighty swat. In the wild sixth game of this set, a young Dodger substitute outfielder streaked across the Yankee Stadium outfield grass to snatch a home run away from Joe Dimaggio in one of the most miraculous catches of World Series play.

Despite these Dodger heroics, however, the Yankees took the series four games to three behind the stalwart relief pitching of Joe Page.

AFTER UNSUCCESSFUL bids in 1949, 1952 and 1953, the Dodgers finally conquered the Yankee nemesis in 1955 as young Johnny Podres blossomed into major league maturity with two victories, including a 7th game shutout highlighted by Sandy Amoros' outfield acrobatics.

The Yankees used practically the same script a year later to recapture the championship in seven games from Brooklyn. Casey Stengel's men added one new moment of awesome drama to the conflict, however, when young Don Larsen catapulted to undying fame on the wings of baseball's rarest feat—a no-hit, no-run, no man on base, perfect game. On the following day, Jackie Robinson closed out an historic career with a game-winning extra-inning blow to capture a hard-fought 1-0 shutout triumph for Clem Labine.

And now the curtain is about ready to go up once again on baseball's greatest drama. Once again, 100 million Americans will be running the bases, scooping up the ground balls, striking out the batters with the major league pennant winners, while new pages of baseball history are written by America's diamond heroes.

Play ball!

University named James Burghardt, who I take to be Dr. DuBois himself.

ALSO THE PORTRAITS of the women in the book must be mentioned, even their position to relation to the men, to society, as being a shadowed relationship, leading many of the upper class women to madness, isolation and death. Very swiftly Dr. DuBois gives an impression of the position and beauty of women, left almost unrecorded by history.

In very few novels are the women limned so clearly outside their sexual life. We see them as struggling, working human beings, trying to make themselves articulate . . . to rise from the overpowering oppression of their position. Aunt Ebbsy, the figure of Mansart's mother working tirelessly to get him an education, the touching figure of Dr. Breckenridges' wife, who kills herself because she feels responsible for Tom Mansart's lynching, and the tragic figures of the women, moving in the shadow of men, both black and white, the white women oppressed in some ways more terribly than the Negro women. There is something new here in the depiction of

(Continued on Page 10)

## READERS' COLUMN

### The Many Sources of Our Working Class Music

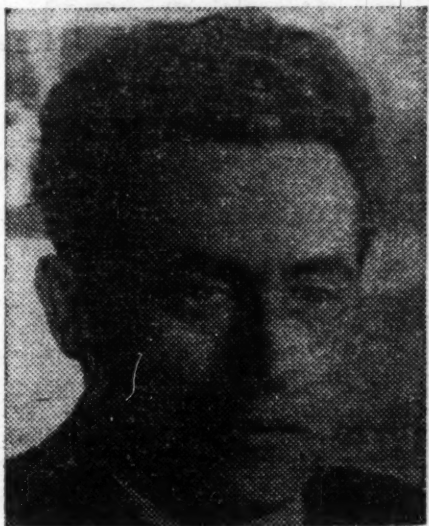
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

Sectarianism dies hard and it would be a brave soul, indeed, who would conclude that the long struggle necessary to rid our movement and paper of its infantile leftism has been won. One of the most flagrant forms which sectarianism has taken in the past has been our tendency to exaggerate the accomplishments of the left-wing movement and to ascribe the ultimate in achievements to individuals with whose work and sympathy outlook we were in sympathy.

In his column in the Sept. 15 issue of The Worker, Mike Gold perpetuates this practice with the statement that the outstanding Jewish composer, Jacob Schaeffer "was driven by his faith to become the father of proletarian music in America."

I found this bland assertion so completely incredible that I re-



JACOB SCHAEFFER

read the paragraph several times to make sure that my eyes did not deceive me. Now, don't get me wrong. I mean to take nothing away from Schaeffer whose contribution to the working class musical tradition in this country is a very important one. Schaeffer's work was primarily among Yiddish speaking workers, however, and in no way can anyone rationally claim the title of "father of proletarian music in America" for him.

The class-conscious, militant singing tradition of America's workers has a rich and varied history. This singing tradition has its roots in the old work songs and songs of social protest of seamen, miners and textile workers who sang their songs throughout the length and breadth of this land long before Schaeffer's contributions were being made. And who can say that the beautifully inspiring work songs, chain gang songs and blues of Negro workers in the South do not constitute an important part of this musical heritage?

Many individuals, too, have left an indelible imprint on American working class music. The songs of Joe Hill and Ralph Chaplin, for instance, helped to chart the path for workers' songs which followed. The stirring, bitter ballads of Aunt Molly Jackson, Ella Mae Wiggins, Jim Garland, and others came out of the heart and blood of miners and factory workers in North Carolina and Kentucky. The rich union song tradition carried on so vigorously by the Almanac Singers had little relation to the path of Schaeffer.

Thought must be given too to composers like Marc Blitzstein, whose "Cradle Will Rock" is one of the lasting monuments of labor in the field of music—as well as Earl Robinson, Harold Rome and Woodie Guthrie.

Working class music in America has a glorious heritage and is to be found in many colors and languages. No man can be called its father—for its forbears are many-hued and multi-numbered. Schaeffer is among those who helped to advance this heritage—and no man can ask for higher praise than that he added to the tradition of workers' music.

JACK STYLES.

## CHANGE the WORLD

michael gold

### The Radical Press Could Learn From Frontier Journalism

THE OLD West was a primitive democracy of strong, adventurous young men. Anyone could make a lucky strike overnight and take to wearing a Prince Albert, if he cared to. In a week he might have lost his sudden wealth to the card tables, saloons and ladies of joy. But he was treated equally by his neighbors in both cases. Not wealth, but character, was what men were judged by.



Journalism played an important role in the cultural life of the mining camps. It is still a pleasure to go through some of the yellowing files of these papers, and to note the originality, the humor and rankly-flavored popular democracy that prevails there.

The editors were close to their readers, ate in the same hash-houses, drank at the same bars, danced with the same community ladies. It was a time of direct action. When some reader felt insulted by an item in his favorite journal, he called around and shot or horse-whipped the editor.

This should have made for responsible journalism, but it really didn't. The editors were often imaginative artists, whose main principle was to get some fun out of life. They were ready to pay for their literary flights even with their lives.

READING recently a history of journalism in the silver-booming days in Nevada, I was struck by the account of one such editor, evidently an obscure man of genius. The town he operated in had less than a hundred residents, if many more outlying readers. Nothing ever happened there, so the editor started to make up his own news from week to week. Making up news is an old journalistic practice, even the staid goody-goody New York Times having performed some remarkable exhibitions in fancy lying about the Soviet Union. But the lying of this editor was not done with the malicious purpose of the class-conscious millionaire. It was strictly done out of a great feeling for art.

IT WAS done in the spirit of the legend of a starving painter who decorated the walls of his bare, freezing room with pictures of a table loaded with all kinds of lovely food, and pictures on the walls, and beautiful rich furniture, and even a beautiful luscious blonde to pour the champagne!

The editor invented a whole city with its varied street accidents, commercial ups and downs, love scandals, fires, etc. One week he invented a Mayor who fell in love with the handsome wife of the Sheriff. A duel resulted; the Sheriff lost it, so the Mayor married the widow and all the town came to the banquet. Three imaginary college professors appeared from the east, to set up a new college in the town. They were mistaken for cattle rustlers by the goofy and inexperienced new Sheriff. And so on. It went on for a year, until someone got drunk and came to the office to object. But truly, it was literature, not the routine prose the N. Y. Times uses for its less principled lying.

MARK TWAIN, who is our most representative American author, was created in this literary school of western journalism. Everything that is most original in Mark Twain, his folk speech and folk humor, his joy of living and exuberance and exaggeration, as well as his deep, organic, grass-roots, bed-rock democracy—all these elements can be found in the withering pages of the mining camp press.

Modern journalism came into being with the rise of modern democracy. It did not exist under feudalism, of course, but evolved with the daily needs of the merchants and politicians of the rising bourgeoisie. The French Revolution and American Revolution also stimulated the growth of a people's press.

It was in America, however, with the development of the penny press, that journalism began to reach the wide mass audiences one finds today.

Like every other intellectual force in a monopoly system, the American press has become almost a monopoly itself. Anybody is free to start a competitive daily newspaper in New York, San Francisco or Los Angeles—he is free as hell if he has four or five million dollars. He must also be able to get department stores and other big advertising. It is this advertising that makes the papers possible—without it, they would quickly die.

So what chance has a small radical paper have, sans millions (sans advertisers)? Yet there has always been a valiant radical press in America, sometimes up, sometimes down, but always, but the laws of capitalist bookkeeping, a financial bankrupt. It has been the sacrifices of the readers, their hard-won nickels and dimes, that has

(Continued on Page 10)

## Stadium bleachers

in the memories of bitten men who life the magic gates and places—ewson, Ty Cobb, ed Brown, Tris er Johnson. s of this year's y appear on the ers—but only cird opportunity will known. In 1920, nd beat the Dod- l classic, a 26-year elder with the un- e Bill Wambsganss st and only man to assisted triple play es history. good journeyman



## History

d conflicts, it keeps story as clear as y—who was respon- was responsible for the Reconstruction preparation of the d ourselves in to-

and strong weave and the individ- one only of Bal- one wish that the haps a little more nificant powers of of preparing and s climax, and re- story and the per- magnificent struc- historical building, s and penetrating ndred people leave perated and hum- und to follow and or destruction of der the steam pres-

It seems to me dly as a historian, ovelist, has shown ad, exciting thrum how it exists in And how the in- ured into his own side of the grow-



Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS

ing vine or on the side of the lacerating worm of destruction and obstruction.

These forces, especially in class relationships, are magnificently shown as in the case of Booker T. Washington, and Dr. Breckenridge and the teachers in the Negro college, and the real people of the time, Benjamin J. Davis, William Coogan, John Hope and the young professor at Atlanta



# BOOKS

## Made in the U. S. A.

American Writing Today, edited by Allan Angoff, New York University Press. \$4.50.

By Annette T. Rubinstein

AMERICAN Writing Today, a collection of some 40 general essays, statistical as well as critical, and about 30 book reviews has been reprinted in its present form from a literary supplement of the London Times which appeared in 1954. It is an interesting and useful, but also in some ways a disappointing and misleadingly presented book.

The individual book reviews had all originally appeared between 1913 and 1951 to greet the first publication of works by young American writers who have since become famous. They are almost all surprisingly perceptive — surprising even if one assumes that the editor deliberately chose those critical estimates which had been validated by the verdict of time.

It seems therefore to argue a sharp decline in the Times' standards when one finds in the general essays, written for the special literary supplement it published in 1954, so little fresh insight into either the overall state of American writing today, or the achievement of individual American writers. Not that one could accuse these essays of any churlish lack of appreciation. On the contrary, they display so generous an over-commendation of many esoteric poets, short story writers and "avant garde" novelists that it seems nothing short of a miracle could have carried their fame across the water.

The necessary miracle becomes all the more impressive when one finds absolutely no mention of even our more reputable best sellers—those who, like John Hersey, A. B. Guthrie and Conrad Richter, have also been recent Pulitzer prize winners, for example. Yet there is evidence of the most intimate and detailed knowledge of a first novel or volume of short stories or even a single short story by young writers whose very names are hardly known here beyond the circle of subscribers to a specific "little review" or "advanced" publishing house.

BUT ALAS, this miracle, like many others, can upon investigation not only be explained, but explained away. The anonymous British contributors to the symposium prove to be, in large part, well known figures in several well defined American schools of criticism. The essays on "The Southern Revival" and "Place and Time—The Southern Writer's Inheritance" may, for instance, be found, idea for idea and almost sentence for sentence, in the frankly partisan collection, "A Southern Renaissance," published in Baltimore by the John Hopkins Press in 1953. The one entitled "Prophets Without Honor" is included, practically word for word, in Malcolm Cowley's valuable survey of "The Literary Situation" published in New York by the Viking Press in 1954.

Certainly no one would call Cowley a coterie critic, and some of the other Americans whose work composes the greater part of the strictly literary evaluation, in the volume also have much of real worth to say. Nor would I question their full right to express their opinions even where they may happen to be worthless. But the reader attracted to this book by the apparent opportunity it affords to see ourselves as others see us also has a right to know just how much, and what part, of its ostensibly imported contents ought to be labeled "Made in the U. S. A."

ON THE whole the most valuable of the general essays are those factual or statistical ones included in the last two sections under the heading, "Literary Methods" (essentially this deals with practical matters of publishing mediums and methods) and "Communications."

The most provocative of these is probably the one in the last sec-

tion entitled "Radio, Television and the Writer." This sharply defines the cultural deterioration of American radio after the war. It speaks of the major contributions made before and during the war by such writers as Norman Corwin and Archibald Macleish who had "matured in the age of Roosevelt and shared that refreshed faith in a democratic America that found chaotic but lively expression in the WPA Arts Projects, the flowering of Orson Welles, and the new ballad styles of Earl Robinson, John Latouche, and Millard Lampell. "Like Corwin, everyone who toiled in those marginal vineyards of American radio turned outward to look at the changing dynamic world around him, and they found literary radio forms worthy of the beauty, truth and excitement that they had discovered anew in their countrymen, their history and their hopes."

IN THE second part of the article, devoted to television, we find again a breath of trans-Atlantic air, intoxicating with its unaccustomed taste of truth and freedom. It begins bluntly:

"The British writer who wishes to imagine himself transplanted to the workshops of American television faces a very wide range of possible experience. If he has ever been a Communist; if he was once a Communist but is not one now; if he has never been a Communist but lent his name to public movements in support of Republi-



ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN

can Spain, or racial equality, on One World; if he never lent his name but associated with people who did; if he never associated with such people but married a girl who did; if, in short, the chances are fair that he is blacklisted, that there is not a network, station, agency, or producer that will knowingly employ him as a writer."

After some detailed examination of the dry rot which commercial as well as political censorship has infected and almost destroyed the promise of the medium, the article concludes:

"Americans who write for television today, if they have high hopes for their craft and for this medium, cannot fail to perceive the tragedy of the empty spaces beside them, the stupidity of the vacant places in their brave new world that can be so significantly filled by their colleagues who have been driven from their chosen profession. Nor can they fail to understand that the climate of fear that has barred their friends and fellow-authors strips their own work of so much reality and truth as to make them literary cripples. They and the banished can share the common wish that those among them who care will not always have to come to the market place to sell their wares to tradesmen barking at the stalls."

The frankness and penetration of this article and of several others, like the one on "The American Press," make it a matter for sharp regret that so few of the literary essays give any similar evidence of the searching and independent thought so badly needed in our cultural life in the United States today. It is an unhappy situation indeed which makes an American feel that a considerable part of that lack in the present volume must be explained by American infiltration into the London Times.

## Notes from a Cross-Country Trip

By LESTER RODNEY

ENDLESS ROAD—After an hour driving through a flat western state your car has changed into a monster gobbling up the road in huge, even gulps. In another hour it is no longer rushing forward greedily to eat up the road, but is merely standing still receiving and devouring the concrete, which hums drowsily into its maw.

About half a mile ahead there is the shimmering of water, which disappears as you reach it only to reappear a half mile further on. Pretty butterflies and varied insects drifting across your path at their usual pace swoop up frantically and let go a startled decoration for your windshield. You just miss a mangled mass of fur and guts which can be any of 10 different little animals—unless you smell skunk. This is the endless emptiness of North Dakota, and to a New Yorker the reaction has to be "Where is everybody?" North Dakota, and Montana, and even Nebraska, are quite different from a state like Iowa, which is not exactly Brooklyn, but where from any given point in the road you can see a farm, a house. . . .

SIGNS—As you approach the bridge which takes you into the city of Tacoma, Washington, a huge welcome sign hanging from the girders proclaims: "Tacoma—Publicly Owned Light and Power," a heritage of the Commonwealth Federation of that progressive and scenically gripping state. . . . On some of the increasing number of small foreign cars you see on the road is the chuckle-inducing sign "Stamp Out Cadillacs!" . . . Coming toward our tenting site near Muskegon, Michigan, in a wooded area on the shores of what they call the "big lake," Lake Michigan, a sign points the way to "AFL-CIO Children's Camp," one of the many fine little products of unionism about which too little is known and written. . . .

While this writer is to be counted among the more bitter foes of advertising billboards cluttering up the highways, there was one arrestingly maverick sign sponsored by an anti-drinking group. One picture closely resembles a famous liquor ad, showing a gentleman with a bottle, and the next picture shows the former gentleman in the gutter. "The Man of Distinction," says the caption with the cleverness of the commercialism it is attacking, "Can Become the Man of Extinction. Don't Let Liquor Ads Fool You!" (If it had only added "or louse up your beautiful roads" I would have liked it even better).

BET YOU never knew that no less than 25 percent of vast Arizona is Indian reservation territory. The original Americans have more square miles than most of us ignorant Easterners realized, but very little of other things they badly need, like water rights, hospitals, schools, and in many instances, that little thing called the vote.

LOCAL PATRIOTS—There isn't

a single air conditioner in the city of San Francisco, and that's not fooling. It is a perpetually cool city, due to the fog bank which forms each day and moves over the area. And yet, the winters are mild. Add the beauty and friendly cosmopolitan nature of the city and residents think you're crazy to live anywhere else.

Then you get to L. A. and they say who needs the damp coolness, what's wrong with southern California sunshine, plus the same cool nights, mild winters and predictable weather, with rarely a summer weekend lost through rain.

In Santa Fe, New Mexico, a storekeeper who notes you are from the east says quietly and persuasively "Move to Santa Fe and you'll never leave." Finest climate in the world it seems, with dry clear heat in the summer, winter about like the best of New York weather, the pleasantly bracing fall weather. And winter sports just eight miles away in readily accessible mountains (where we tented).

A lady originally from New Jersey gasped in disbelief at our route not including her new home city, Phoenix. "All the wasted years of dirt and humidity and slush," she exclaimed, "Who needs it? There is no place like Phoenix. . . ." And don't let yourself get caught by partisans of Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Albuquerque, Taos, Denver. . . . I tell you, this New York is a pretty terrible place when you travel and listen to other people!

THE THIRTIES—Wherever you go, you see it. In a forest in Washington near Wenatchee, the facilities for campers and recreation seekers are marked "WPA." Near Indianola in Iowa, you swim and fish in pleasant, roomy Lake Abnaki, a haven for Iowans, and ask if it is a natural lake. "No," comes the answer, "man made. The CCC, in 1934."

AGREEMENT—A harmonica sounding wistfully in the dusk, campfires flickering, tents, children laughing and running, the smell of outdoor food . . . and easy conversation with those travelling and tenting in old cars, newer cars, station wagons, trailers. There is always talk of the beauty of the country, talk of it being a shame how natural things are taken over by private outfits for profit (a group of sea lions on a rock off the Oregon Coast—you pay a fee to a private owner to climb down to a vantage point. . . . "Trees of Mystery," a group of large, interesting trees, boxed off by a private owner and you pay. All advertised screamingly with signs along the roads, sometimes from as far as 25 miles away. Here is the contradiction of our country in small focus.

Which commercialism is quite a different thing from the small, nominal fee charged by the National Park system and national monuments. Nobody at all resents that, and all appreciate the forest and park rangers, who are genuine-

## Memo From A Crusader

By JAMES DOLSEN

(One of Pittsburgh Smith Act victims whose case was dropped by government last week)

Dear Magil:

Just heard the good news that the Pittsburgh convictions have been dropped and those ended. This makes my score to date on these kinds of charges as follows:

1920—California criminal syndicalism-self defense-hung jury

1922—(defended also four others—chief prosecutor was the present Chief Justice of U. S. Supreme Court—Earl Warren, then assistant district attorney in Alameda County (Oakland, Calif.) Cases were dismissed a month later on request of the district attorney

1940—Convicted with 30 others in Pittsburgh, re-circulating (my own) CP petition as candidate for Pennsylvania legislature. Served ten months of year sentence. Meanwhile a CP case involving exactly the same kind of situation from Central Pennsylvania, was thrown by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

1946 or 1947—Trial in Washington, D.C., for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions involving names before old Dies Committee. Case dismissed when shown that the FBI had kidnapped me and taken my material without a search warrant.

1951—Convicted with Andy Onda in Pittsburgh of violating Pennsylvania anti-sect law. Got five years, \$10,000 fine and costs about \$62,000. Finally thrown out by the Pennsylvania Superior Court this summer.

1953—Convicted with Steve Nelson and three others of violating Smith Act. Federal Judge Raben-Marsh in Pittsburgh dismissed the indictments on motion of U. S. District Attorney.

Out of six trials, one conviction that was served. Not a bad batting record. Just about as persistent persecution as of Harry Bridges.

ly devoted to conservation, and know their work.

Other common topics—cars too big and fast, taxes too high.

HARD TO RELATE—The finished miracle of modern roads . . . can they really come from the plodding scraping you see where new roads are being built? Where those working men are sitting eating their lunch? Which is the wonder of modern mechanical progress. It is done by people, who never considered the magnificent finished products unachievable.



San Francisco: "The residents think you're crazy to live elsewhere."



## Little Rock Civic Leaders

(Continued from Page 1) what's he doing now, it would have been much better." She hoped it would not be necessary to use Federal troops to enforce the law, but "if that's what it takes, it should be done."

She thought it would help if Eisenhower personally came to Little Rock, but doubted that he would.

"We've been so disturbed," she said. "We don't know what to ask for now. We've done all we could to keep things quiet, but they haven't done so well on the other side."

She blamed Governor Faubus for stirring up the racists, and asserted that "most of the disturbers are from out of town." She praised Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann as "doing a good job."

When this reporter commented on the widespread support the integration struggle was receiving, Mrs. Harrison said: "We appreciate the support from the rest of the country. Without that we don't know where we'd be."

REV. DALE COWLING, pastor of the Second Baptist Church and one of a group of white ministers who have spoken out in

favor of obeying the Supreme Court desegregation decision, told The Worker:

"In my judgment this situation would be solved if we could get the extremists from both sides to go home from the campus. There was no trouble inside the school."

He then corrected himself. "Let me qualify that by saying the extremists from the segregation point of view have been making the trouble. They don't represent the thought of the city. All I can judge by are people of my own acquaintance and my own congregation. Most of us are thoroughly ashamed of what's happened."

Dr. Cowling said he thought the use of federal troops would be a mistake. "I think local officers should make arrests."

Though he wouldn't comment on Faubus, he implied criticism when he said: "In my judgment if during the first couple of days local law enforcement had been given the opportunity to act, this trouble would have been avoided. The fact is nothing happened inside the school that was out of the ordinary. Teachers and students were as nice to the Negro students as they could be."

## The Flynn Campaign

(Continued from Page 2)

other manifold details. The candidate and the two chairmen made many principal points which included these: the signatures came from all sectors of the population of the Lower East Side—Italian, Jewish, Negro, Puerto Rican; "the response from the latter two groups was especially noteworthy."

Special leaflets were printed in Italian, Spanish and Yiddish, and thousands throughout the community received them respectfully, and read them carefully even when they declined to sign.

★ THOSE WHO affixed their signatures did so primarily for the following reasons: 1. They responded to the issues which the candidate espoused—especially that of improved housing, and an end to discrimination.

2. The sense of fair play—the right of minority parties to speak their piece. This was manifest even among individuals who had little use for politics.

3. The dissatisfaction with the performance of the two major parties expressed in the lively response to an independent candidate. "The people are waiting for answers," Miss Weiner interjected. "They may not be convinced that we have the answers, but they are willing to give us a try."

★ THE CONSENSUS of the canvassers is that Communism was not a decisive issue with the majority. Red-baiting was minimal. But McCarthyism does not die easy: it lingers on in the fear of so many to take a stand, fear for their jobs, primarily. And many who did not sign declined regretfully.

Dr. Blumberg described the conflict that went on in many a mind, like that of the Negro father who told him, initially, "No, I won't sign, I've got to consider my children."

But as he read the leaflet on Arkansas, and listened to the facts of the campaign, and to the record of the candidate, he debated audibly with himself, and finally made his decision: "Here," he said abruptly, "I'll sign."

★ SOME WERE ready to sign too quickly—sheerly on their conviction that the right to the ballot should be denied no one. They had not yet heard the full story, and the canvassers did not accept their names until they completed it.

Canvassers carefully explained—within the context of Miss Flynn's life-time record as a crusader for labor, civil liberties and civil

rights—that she is a leading figure of the Communist Party who had recently returned from a long term in prison as a Smith Act defendant.

A fundamental reason for the campaign's success is the quality of the candidate—her exemplary record. Add these factors together and you may get some idea of the campaign's ascendant course.

★ TRUE, Miss Flynn said, no few canvassers were apprehensive at the outset, and doubted the practicability of the campaign. These exaggerated the difficulties and misgauged the electorate's mood. They feared failure.

Once the campaign got underway, the enthusiasm rose rapidly, and many, as Miss Weiner added, felt, as one woman said, "It was like getting out of a wheel-chair after an illness, and discovering you could walk." They were emerging from a long period of repression and difficulties, and discovered action once again. The discovery was exhilarating.

The three praised the contribution Benjamin J. Davis made in his street speeches: the former councilman's authoritative recital of the Communists' record in City Council was frequently cheered. Others, likewise, made a significant dent on the community, like Jesus Colon who spoke eloquently in Spanish to his fellow Puerto Ricans, explaining the worth to residents who knew semi-colonial oppression of a candidate like Miss Flynn.

And there were others, too, who caught the imagination of their audience: men like Louis Weinstock, Arnold Johnson, both of whom sat in prison for long terms under the Smith Act; Simon W. Gerson, the executive editor of this newspaper, and others.

And now on to the next stage—the all-too-brief period of time between now and election day—November 5. The three concluded confidently that it would be even more inspiring than the signature campaign; but that is another story and you can rest assured it will be told in these columns.

## Teachers Threaten New Strike in Italy

ROME, Sept. 29—Italy's secondary school teachers last week threatened a new strike unless the government accepts their claims for career benefits by the end of next month.

The Teachers Union served notice that it would call a strike of "adequate" length if the government fails to submit to Parliament an urgent bill reforming the teachers' career system.

## RODNEY: Yankee Pitching

By LESTER RODNEY

PITCHING IS supposed to be the Braves' big weapon as ecstatic Milwaukee heads for its first World Series. But that's exactly what I'm picking the Yanks on—superior pitching.

Even when the Stadiumites had exceptional pros like DiMaggio, Rizzuto and Henrich on hand, their big edge in the annual frolic was the crushing pitching of such as Allie Reynolds, Vic Raschi, Ed Lopat and Joe Page. (In an earlier era, Gomez, Ruffing, Pearson.)

These Yankees are no super-club. There tends to be a little exaggeration about them because of the legend of the past, of completely different players. This Yankee team, or one much like it, had to battle for its life in the last two Series, losing in the final game in '55, winning in the final game in '56. They can be had, and surely are no "automatic pick" against the representatives of a generally stronger league.

Yet given the things they have—the big punch in Mantle and Berra, sure-handed infield defense, the games' deepest bench and most maneuverability, you have to pick them over the inexperienced Braves on the strength of the formidable and underrated pitching, much of which is handed to them on a platter by the other American League clubs in one-sided deals for second grade Yankee extras. Imagine if you will the Yanks moving into this Series without Schantz, Turley and Larsen.

BUT NO matter how they got 'em. And so we see a big advantage in Whitey Ford (a genuine Yankee product) and Wee Schantz opening in the big stadium where southpaws are doubly useful with righthanded batting power ala Aaron and Adcock muffed in the vast reaches of left center. It's true the Braves will open with quite a southpaw themselves, perhaps the game's best, in veteran, Series-wise Warren Spahn. But—

Warren is one class lefty, not two like the Yankee duo. And the Braves are not at their best against lefties, with red hot lefthanded hitting rookie Hazle benched for veteran Andy Pafko, and the efficiency of lefthanded sluggers Mathews and Covington somewhat reduced.

This being so, you can bet that if Ford's snakes shackle the visitors in the opening game Wednesday, Casey Stengel will be thinking along these lines: Second game, Schantz. Day off for travelling. Opener in Milwaukee, Don Larsen, sweeping down the stretch in last year's startling form. Second game in Milwaukee, Ford again with three days rest. This will allow Case to use Bob Turley in a Reynolds-like role of late



ALLIE Can Turley?

## STYLES: Brave Power

By JACK STYLES

THE MILWAUKEE Pennant Express which refused to be derailed by the Cardinals' last-ditch stand roars into Yankee Stadium this Wednesday under a full head of steam. I'm counting on the momentum generated by the Braves' flag-clinching seven-game winning streak to carry Milwaukee to baseball's ultimate prize—a World Series win over the Yankees. The opinion here is Milwaukee in six games.



"RED" Series Vet

The newly-crowned National League champs will have a lot more than momentum—and sentiment—going for them however. The Braves will weigh in with three pitching aces, in the persons of 20-game winner Warren Spahn, Lew Burdette and Bob Buhl, prepared to muffle the Yankee bats. While the Braves can't hope to match the Bronx Bombers in pitching depth, the travel arrangements will be operating in favor of Fred Haney's hurlers.

Keep in mind that, unlike the matches of recent years, there will be two extra days of rest in the course of world series play. Days off for travel between the second and third games and the fifth and sixth games will enable Haney to get at least two games each out of his three front-line hurlers (in the event of a seven-game set).

This is not to underestimate Yankee pitching. With Whitey Ford, Tom Sturdivant, Don Larsen, Art Ditmar and the three Bobs—Turley, Shantz and Grim—Yankee hurling will present the Braves with its most formidable challenge. But the New York twirlers will be facing an array of sluggers the likes of which they did not encounter during the American League flag chase.

★ HANK AARON'S smoking bat which has hammered out 43 home runs to date (nine more than ailing Mickey Mantle) is ably supported by rookie Bob Hazle's hot hand and the solid clouting of Eddie Mathews whose 32 circuit blows have played a big part in the Milwaukee drive. Add to these Red Schoendienst's league-leading total of 198 hits, Wes Covington's timely slugging and the awesome power of Joe Adcock, and it's easy to see that the Yanks may need all the pitching depth they have—and then some.

At only two spots in the field do the Yankees have a clear-cut edge over the team that made Milwaukee famous. Despite a comparatively poor year, Yogi Berra is head and shoulders above anyone the Braves can put behind the plate—and Gil MacDougald clearly rates the nod over the colorless Johnny Logan at short.

What's that? How about Mickey Mantle? Okay. How about Mickey Mantle? The ailing Yankee center fielder has hit the grand total of TWO

## OUR EXPERTS DISAGREE

inning rock crushing relief. For a fifth game, since Schantz is not as young and rubbery as Ford, Casey could start knuckle-balling Tom Sturdivant if Turley has been needed in relief.

Which still leaves Kucks, Ditmar and Grim on call, and we submit this adds up to more World Series pitching than Fred Haney can summon.

AFTER THE doughty 36-year-old Spahn, it figures to be Bob Buhl, a fastballer with a tendency to wildness, somehow not the type you think of as a Series winner against the poised Yanks, then wily stuff hurler Lou Burdette, who could bother the Yanks more, and gambles in either in-and-out Gene Conley or young Bob Trowbridge.

Of course, there's no law which says money chucker Spahn, helped by the two days off for traveling, can't summon up three sterling wins in the first six games to lead the momentum riding Braves to a popular upset win.

A few well-timed snaps of the supple wrists belonging to a young man from Mobile named Hank Aaron can turn any set of games, other things being reasonably even. Say, speaking of Aaron, do you think Gov. Faubus will call out the National Guard to keep Arkansas fans from tuning in the Series? What might white kids at Central High think when they see such un-Faubian things as Louisiana's Joey Adcock with his arm around his Negro teammate, the National League's best player? Not to mention Wes Covington, Felix Mantilla, Bill Bruton of the Braves and Elston Howard of the Yanks.

Colleague Jack Styles over there figures to be making a point about the Braves having something going for them in the tremendous fan enthusiasm, etc., etc. I don't say this hoopla hurts. I only say I remember utterly delirious Brooklyn in 1941, with its first winner after 20 years of genial ridicule—and the Yanks had a better ball club, and won.

The Yanks in six.

home runs in the past month—and none in the past three weeks.

As a matter of fact, the long ball, once a Yankee trade mark, has become Milwaukee's not-so-secret weapon. The Braves, a week before the season's end, had a total of 188 round-trippers to the Yankees' 141. With Mantle and Skowron, two of the Yankees' top three sluggers, on the injured list and possibly not available for full-time duty, the vaunted New York power will not be terrorizing Warren Spahn & Co.

★ THE YANKEES' greatest asset, of course, in the depth of the Bombers' talent-laden bench. With reserves like Elston Howard, Joe Collins, Bobby Richardson and Enos Slaughter at Casey Stengel's disposal, the Yanks can dig way down for pinch-hitting and late-inning strength. But don't sell the Milwaukee bench short. Fred Haney can call on Frank Torre, Felix Mantilla, Andy Pafko and Bill Bruton for any emergencies.

But the Braves have one other thing going for them, too. Call it an intangible if you like—but in a short, critical series it is frequently the intangible which makes the difference. Milwaukee's blaze of glory wind-up in the pennant battle has given the N. L. champs the confidence and spirit which can take them all the way. The doubts which must have assailed the Braves during their short-lived decline of two weeks ago have all been laid to rest by their decisive flag-clinching spurt.

Spurred on by baseball's most exuberant fans, the Braves will be at the peak of their morale for the big clash.

When the smoke of battle clears away I expect Milwaukee's fans will have a bright new flag flying high over County Stadium—a flag which says "World Champions, 1957."



MOVIES

# GENTLEMEN, THE EMPEROR IS NAKED

By JACK GREENSTEIN

THIS REVIEWER, having seen "The Sun Also Rises" at the Roxy, must confess to feeling very much like the innocent child in the fable of "The Emperor's New Clothes." You know, after the entire population praised the non-existent robes "woven" by a pair of charlatans and proclaimed to be visible only to the wise, the little child spoke up and said, "but the Emperor is naked."

Darryl Zanuck brings us his latest production clothed in magnificent robes, indeed. Ernest Hemingway's novel is proclaimed in every textbook as the evocation of the "lost generation" of the post-World War I era. The film was judged by most reviewers on how well it translated the book onto the screen and, by that yardstick, it was very well received.

It may be simple ignorance or child-like innocence—but your reviewer just didn't get it. Viewed from this balcony seat, "The Sun Also Rises" is both confused and confusing. People behave in ways that may have made sense to Mr. Hemingway and Mr. Zanuck and, perhaps, to the generation that reached maturity during the Great War. Those of us who arrived on the scene in time for the more recent stupendous war are entitled to at least a clue as to why a weird assortment of poets, journalists, British lords and ladies and Spanish terrorists are driven to vagabond across the face of Europe in a desperate search for pleasure. No one needs a score card to tell the players in the star-studded cast, but a handy pocket guide to motiva-



ERNEST HEMINGWAY

tion would have been helpful, to say the least.

AT THE RISK of underscoring

ignorance, here is the run-down, as near as it could be made out: Tyrone Power is an upstanding newspaperman (with the damndest non-working hours) on the Paris staff of The Herald, GHQ of the Lost Generation. He is desperately in love with Ava Gardner, a titled Englishwoman who returns the compliment. Trouble is, ex-flying ace Power is impotent as a result of a war wound. (If, at this point, the plot begins to sound like Ava's triumph of some years ago, "The Barefoot Contessa," perhaps Mr. Hemingway's lawyers should be alerted.) Mel Ferrer is a writer (poet?) friend of Power's who falls desperately in love with Miss Gardner at first sight and dedicates himself thereafter to haunting her footsteps—quite a job, since those particular footsteps tend to roam more than just a little.

ERROL FLYNN (his conversion from he-man to actor almost makes the film worthwhile) is the handsome and titled Englishman whom Miss Gardner plans to marry during most of the film, and Eddie Albert is another writer who makes



ERROL FLYNN

up the last of this happy little five-some as they all trek to a Spanish fiesta to cure their Paris-bred boredom by suffering, singly and collectively, before, during and after the inevitable near-fatal bullfight. Miss Gardner, already involved with three of her four companions, undertakes the ruin of the young matador whom the bull has spared. The screen then has four

males suffering gloriously over one suffering woman.

This is, probably, a very significant situation. Since the book is a modern classic and the film a hit—it is surely a profound lack of wisdom that fails to grasp the meaning

Peter Viertel's screenplay is a faithful adaptation, and his dialogue is definitely in the Hemingway tradition. Henry King has directed his capable cast in a way that sheds absolutely no light on explaining motivation; but then, he probably did not intend for them to do so. The performances—with the notable exception of Errol Flynn's astounding emergence as a actor—are uniformly a monument to the value of type-casting. Messrs. Power, Ferrer and Albert do exactly what one expected of them before entering the theater: the first is noble, the second, sensitive; the third, bluff and hearty, but wise—as they have been in so many other pictures. Miss Gardner is decorative and amorous.

But then again, that may just be a wonderful robe the Emperor has on...

## A Talk with Charley Chaplin

Charley Chaplin thinks "A King in New York" is his best picture, reports Ella Winter (widow of the famed writer Lincoln Steffens) in a copyrighted interview in the London Observer.

"It's good, my best picture, it's entertainment, don't you think?" Chaplin asked her as they chatted at his Swiss home.

The picture, which satirizes McCarthyism and the Un-American Committee, is the first Chaplin has ever made outside the United States. He had to get used to different work methods, he said, but there were advantages too, including the fact that the cost of production was 25 percent less. His appraisal of British technicians—slower but more thorough.

ABOUT America—Chaplin wanted to know what "they" were "sore about." He recalled the time the red carpet was put out for him, and then shook his head at all the current "nonsense" by those who spend time disparaging him. "Actually," he told Miss Winter in the Observer article, "I'm a Puritan. I haven't had the time to live the lives some of them attribute to me

—or the energy. I've made 85 pictures." The interview here makes reference to the "astonishing face of calumny."

As for his films, Chaplin said, he wrote his own dialogue and did the entire script because he feels a film isn't just a product of mass production, and he is an individualist. As to using color, wide screen, etc., he said he preferred to "paint on a small canvas," that he preferred to see a man stir his teacup with a spoon than see a volcano erupting. While people have an idea a picture must be elaborate, he went on, he prefers to "intensely personality."

ASKED why so many early films appear old fashioned while his wear so well, he said that was because his clowning was realistic, thus timeless and recognizable. He also said he ignored camera tricks, believing it was "too simple" compared to real concentration on people.

As for "A King in New York," he said it was essentially a satire, that "a clown must satirize; I've never made a picture that didn't." He added that this was his most

rebellious picture, that he refused to be a part of "that dying civilization," they talk about.

Essentially, he concluded, the picture was himself. He keeps repeating what he is. "The boy and I are human beings, that's all."

## 'The Ordeal Of Mansart'

(Continued from Page 6)

women, slight as it must be in so huge a canvas.

This volume of the trilogy ends after we have seen the young Mansart's struggle to find a place for himself; through the Populist movement and the birth of the NAACP and the riots in Atlanta, where mobs hunted Negroes to kill them; even through the temptation of what he calls "black capital" to become part of the Negro bourgeoisie, to the moment when he is offered a job up north and he tells his overworked wife, and his troubled sons,—"When my father was lynched and I was born, my old Granny took me to the church. She baptized me in my father's blood and called me 'the black flame.' For a long time I did not understand what she meant. Today I think I do. I burn, I almost consume myself. I burn slow and dark but always, always. . . . I am the Black Flame, but I burn for cleaning not destroying. Therefore I burn slow. . . . I envy the red flame that burns straight through unwavering. A black flame also burns but perhaps not so completely; perhaps more thoughtfully and with deeper sympathy—but it burns: it must burn for the world needs burning. . . ."

If you want to trace back the murderer and this day's violence, read this book. Everyone will understand it and see clearly that

all writing down to the people, or telling a blatant story so it will be understood, or claiming that the workers aren't interested in history, is just nonsense.

What blatant and reactionary history there is in, say, Robert Penn Warren's elegant gymnastics! What a trick of magic to keep you from seeing what is really in the hat, as if rabbits made the villainy we see. This book made it clear to me and it will to you.

## U.S. Medicos Visit Counterparts in USSR

Dr. Thomas Parran, dean of the Graduate School of Public Health at Pittsburgh University, told the Soviet press after his three weeks visit to the USSR recently, that this journey has been the most interesting and most instructive in all my long professional life.

He was part of a delegation from the U.S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Otis Anderson, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Henry Van Zile Hyde, Chief of the International Division of the Public Health Service; Dr. Malcolm Merrill, Director of the Department of Public Health of the State of California; and Dr. Leonard Snegireff of Harvard University.

"I did not suppose "Dr. Parran said, "that our group could cover such enormous distances so quickly and meet such a great number of people. Wherever we went we were very heartily welcomed and shown wonderful hospitality."

Dr. Parran was much impressed by the Mechnikov Institute of Vaccines and Serums in Moscow, as well as other research institutes which the Americans visited. They observed the production of some new vaccines, including the vaccine against Asiatic flu.

Dr. Parran concluded by telling of the great impression made by his visit to the Institutes of Sanitary Education.

"The public health service is allotted a large and important place in the Soviet Union," said Dr. Henry Van Zile Hyde.

Dr. Van Zile Hyde also noted some deficiencies in the organization of work in medicine.

## From Virginia To Texas

(Continued from Page 3)

10 Negroes to previously all-white schools in three cities—Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem. Col. W. T. Joyner, attorney for the legislative committee which drafted the pro-segregation legislation for the state has made clear why Gov. Luther Hodges and others have announced support of the limited admission of Negroes to former "white" schools. Col. Joyner is quoted in the August issue of Southern School News as saying:

"I think some mixing in some of our schools is inevitable and must occur. I do not hesitate to advance my opinion and it is that the admission of less than one percent, for example one-tenth of one percent of Negro children to schools heretofore attended only by white children, is a small price to pay for the continued operation of our public schools, a small price to pay for the ability to keep the mixing within the bounds of reasonable control."

Col. Pearsal pointed to the difficulty of legally defending a rejection of a Negro's application to attend a "white" school when the record shows that no Negro has ever been "admitted to any one of the more than 2,000 schools attended by white students." He was joined by other North Carolina white lawyers who expressed the opinion that

the admission of the 10 Negroes this term would help validate the pro-segregation laws and aid in keeping segregation in essence.

The battle of Little Rock, where the Arkansas National Guard is defending the state's right to segregate its citizens against the federal government's right to enforce all citizens' constitutional rights, is only a highlight. The same fight is being waged on a hundred fronts from Virginia to Texas. These defenses of the "Southern way of life" have been erected during the past three years. They add up to the secessionist theory of "interposition," and the federal officials are now forced to tackle it.

## Mike Gold on Frontier Journalism

(Continued from Page 7)

maintained this radical press, which by default today, bears the main burden of a democratic press in America.

No genius of a promoter can hope to bring an immense circulation to the radical press. Only the swelling needs of some great national emergency can ever do that. But to me there has never been a doubt that a bigger circulation was always possible if we had learned to develop a lively and popular style in our journalism.

TOO OFTEN has our political literature and daily and weekly journalism been couched in the jargon of a sect. Sects always tend to de-

velop a private language that cuts them off from the main stream of humanity. If I had my way I would demand that every writer for socialism in America be compelled to study Marx and the Marxist classics, as well as American writers like Mark Twain.

Socialist in content, American in form and style—that should be the formula, I believe. There should also be a little robust western fun in our journalism—a few surprises now and then.

How often have I in arguments, that the correct political line was all that mattered, style was nothing. But literary style is of great political importance. It is the key to the heart of the people.



MONSIEUR VERDOUX



## TELEVISION

SAT. SEPT. 28

Baseball: Giants-Pirates (11) 1:55  
College Football: Northwestern vs. Stanford (4) 4:45Perry Como-variety (4) 8  
Movie: Cry, the Beloved Country (English, 1952) (9) 9

Mike Wallace interviews architect Frank Lloyd Wright (7) 10

Greatest Fights: Max Schmeling vs. Mickey Walker, Sept. 26, 1932 (9) 10:30

SUN. SEPT. 29

Mr. Wizard-science (4) 1 p.m.

Modern Art-documentary (2) 1:45

Repeat of 'Odyssey' broadcast

Baseball: Giants-Pirates (11) 1:55

Wisdom series-Interview with photographer Edward Steichen (4) 2:30

Pro Football-Giants vs. Browns (2) 3

Warner Bros. Premiere: Background to Danger (5) 3. Sydney Greenstreet, George Raft, Peter Lorre

Jewish New Year Program (7) 3  
Look Here-interview with Batista, Dictator of Cuba (4) 3:30

Meet the Press-Secretary of Labor Mitchell (4) 6

You Are There-Chamberlain at Munich (2) 6:30

Eddie Cantor (9) 7

Ed Sullivan (2) 8

Steve Allen (4) 8

Spectacular: Crescendo-90 minute cavalcade of American music. Rex Harrison, host (2) 9 to 10:30

Million Dollar Movie: Woman on the Beach. Dir. by Jean Renoir (9) 10

What's My Line (2) 10:30

## IKE'S 2-MONTH DELAY

(Continued from Page 4)

ery Court, seeking a declaratory judgment on the validity and effect of the four segregation acts of the 1957 Arkansas General Assembly. This was intended to forestall action on the Negro ministers suit in the Federal court.

AUG. 19.-Amis Guthridge, board member of the Capital Citizens Council, filed suit seeking to force Little Rock school officials into letting white students at Central High transfer to a segregated school on request.

AUG. 20.-Attorney General Bennett asked the Federal district court to put off consideration of the Negro ministers' suit until the state courts had ruled on the Rector suit in the state court. Such a stay would hold the federal court suit in abeyance until the Chancery Court and the Arkansas Supreme Court had made decisions in Rector's suit.

AUG. 20.-The Mothers League of Central High School, a segregationist group, is organized.

AUG. 22.-Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia addressed an audience of 350 at a Capital Citizens Council dinner in Little Rock. He called them a "courageous bunch of patriots." He was entertained by Faubus at the governor's mansion afterward.

AUG. 26-Attorney General

Bennett filed two suits against the NAACP as a "foreign" corporation which owed taxes to the state.

AUG. 26.-Pulaski County sheriff Tom Guley said his office could "take care of any situation" in the county and would lend help to the Little Rock Police Department if asked.

AUG. 27.-The Mothers League of Central High School adopted a petition to Gov. Faubus "to prevent forcible integration of the Little Rock schools as now planned by the Little Rock school board."

AUG. 29.-Chancellor Murray O. Reed enjoined the school board from starting integration. He based his decision on testimony from Gov. Faubus and Mrs. Clyde A. Thomason, recording secretary of the Mothers League of Central High School, that there might be violence if integration was started.

AUG. 30.-Little Rock Police Chief Potts said: "I haven't heard what Gov. Faubus says he has heard."

AUG. 30.-Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies, issued an injunction against any interference with integration of the Little Rock public schools. He nullified the Pulaski County Chancery court injunction to prevent desegregation of Little Rock Central High School.

NATIONAL STANDING-CIRCULATION & FUND CAMPAIGN  
as of week ending September 23, 1957

| STATE                | WKR GOAL | TO DATE | D.W. GOAL | TO DATE | FUND DRIVE GOAL | Raised To Date |
|----------------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------|----------------|
| Connecticut          | 150      | 79      | 75        | 47      | \$750           | \$486.00       |
| Calo., N. Mex., Wyo. | 1,000    | 608     | 200       | 151     | 5,000           | 3,293.41       |
| Illinois             | 50       | 40      | 25        | 25      | 750             | 244.00         |
| Iowa                 | 11       | 11      | 9         | 9       | 250             | 3.00           |
| Maryland-D.C.        | 175      | 178     | 100       | 115     | 1,500           | 685.50         |
| Michigan             | 300      | 184     | 100       | 95      | 2,000           | 1,012.56       |
| Minnesota-Dakotas    | 250      | 332     | 60        | 51      | 1,000           | 713.50         |
| Missouri             | 50       | 45      | 15        | 24      | 500             | 158.75         |
| Montana, Idaho       | 35       | 30      | 10        | 11      | 250             | 51.00          |
| New England          | 175      | 176     | 75        | 96      | 2,500           | 1,816.95       |
| New Jersey           | 500      | 285     | 150       | 123     | 4,500           | 2,185.00       |
| Ohio                 | 200      | 111     | 75        | 58      | 2,000           | 720.00         |
| Oklahoma, Arkansas   | 500      | 263     | 125       | 110     | 4,500           | 2,551.50       |
| Western Pennsylvania | 30       | 21      | 15        | 14      | 1,000           | 398.00         |
| South                | 48       | 48      | 42        | 42      | 1,000           | 168.50         |
| West Virginia        | 150      | 136     | 60        | 40      | 1,500           | 800.15         |
| Wisconsin            | 200      | 351     | 100       | 346     | 2,000           | 321.00         |
| Miscellaneous        | 3,500    | 3,062   | 1,300     | 1,419   | 25,000          | 15,939.30      |
| TOTAL (outside N.Y.) | 5,500    | 1,918   | 1,000     | 577     | 75,000          | 29,453.32      |
| NEW YORK STATE       | 9,000    | 4,920   | 2,300     | 1,996   | \$100,000       | \$45,412.62    |
| TOTAL U.S.A.         |          |         |           |         |                 |                |

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Daily Worker — 35 E. 12th Street, New York 3  
(Make checks payable to: F. & D. Printing Co.)City-Owned Housing Projects  
Surveyed in City Hall Report

CITY HALL began taking a new look last week at the city-owned housing projects which now provide homes for 350,000 New Yorkers and will soon house half a million. A move to take stock of the housing program, to set new standards, improve conditions and

establish a policy of more humane tenant-management relations was sparked by a 95-page report on a six-months study of the city's public housing submitted to Mayor Wagner by City Administrator Charles F. Preusse.

In his report, Preusse proposed a sweeping, top-to-bottom reorganization of the New York City Housing Authority, including revision of top management structure.

The plan calls for centralizing responsibility of maintenance, recommends methods to end internal conflicts, establishes a basis for improving tenant-authority relations, proposes a casework counselling unit and a post of race relations consultant.

PREUSSE also reported on the positive achievements of the Authority. Among these he listed its speed and quality of construction, its policy of making available housing without regard to race, color or place of origin of tenants, efficient and humane management of tenant relocation and the Authority's financial strength and prestige in fiscal circles.

But he pointed out that race relations in the city's houses are not all that is to be desired. He urged a careful re-examination of this problem and stressed the necessity of the establishment of a competent race relations division.

Charges by the Daily News that a "solidly entrenched Communist clique has achieved a virtual stranglehold over much of the Authority's machinery" and has "thrown monkey wrenches to hamper successful operation" were not borne out by the Preusse report.

THE REPORT suggests that in place of the Authority board, which consists of a full-time paid chairman and four part-time members serving without pay, a new three-member full-time paid board be set up.

He said morale of the Authority's staff has been shaken by criticisms leveled at public housing operation and by the recent studies and investigations. He said the findings in his report do not demonstrate the incompetence of individualism "but the need for top-to-bottom reorganization."

"New and firmer policies must be introduced immediately to protect the valuable investment intended to achieve considerable public good," Preusse declared.

ASKED WHAT steps would be taken to carry out Preusse's proposals, Mayor Wagner said he planned to ask Corporation Counsel Peter Campbell Brown to draft legislation for reorganization of the Authority. This legislation, the Mayor said, would be presented to the State Legislature in January.

To meet the problem of deterioration of property and inadequacies in management and property maintenance, Preusse proposed a new central Division of Maintenance and Operation with a strong director. His responsibility would be regular day-to-day maintenance supplemented with a full planned schedule of preventive maintenance waterproofing, elevators and other periodic needs.

The relationship between the project manager and the project superintendent—one of the key difficulties uncovered in the report—"should be modeled upon the relationship existing between the school principal and the school custodian in the New York City Board of Education," Preusse said.

THE PROJECT manager should not operate merely as a rent collector, but must have social responsibilities and act as a community leader, the report stated.

"The manager must be alert to restrain waywardness, particularly

of the young, whether they join gangs, associate with hoodlums and criminals, or attract such elements into the project," Preusse declared.

The study found that entrance of "undesirable families" involving cases of child neglect alcoholism, promiscuity, gathering for sale of liquor and narcotic drugs, use of narcotics and the presence of prostitutes was a factor creating serious social problems in some projects. This group, the report states, includes the most seriously damaged of 109 families.

OTHER NEGATIVE features noted include:

- Project facilities not adjusted to meet population changes.
- Tenant-complaints not given attention deserved.
- Primary needs of casework counselling, race relations consultation and internal management improvement techniques not being met.

Tenant complaints involving matters of safety, comfort and sanitation are not being expeditiously handled, the report reveals, and such delays result in "constant lowering of tenant morale, a lack of resident pride in apartments, and a lack of respect for public property."

Tenant complaints fall in these categories: unruly, noisy and unsanitary neighbors; unsupervised children; unsafe grounds, hallways, roofs and elevators, unauthorized or unlawful use of property; breakdown of facilities, leaky faucets, malfunctioning toilets, broken door latches, broken windows, condensation of apartments and presence of vermin; unsanitary condition of grounds, public hallways and elevators; inaction on requests for apartments of more appropriate size for the family.

"No system has been set up for statistical recording of complaints by category and by project," the Preusse report revealed. "As a result, neither the Authority nor the individual project manager has the kind of information upon which to base policy judgments about families, about social service needs, and about the effectiveness of management."

The report noted: "Rarely have

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Authority members visited the housing projects to get-on-the-spot impression. Nor have they insisted as policy makers should, that the top executive officials and supervisory staff remain in close contact with local operations."

One suggestion offered by Preusse which will most certainly be opposed by responsible housing groups are two studies; one of a plan to convert no-cash-subsidy public housing to privately-owned cooperative projects, and the other a study of a proposal to invite private real estate interests to lease the no-cash-subsidy projects and operate them for private profit.

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Edith S., New York, \$5; Brooklyn, B.D., \$2; FRN, \$2; New York Ironworker, \$10. New York friend, \$1; Gract, New York, \$4.50; MH, Los Angeles, \$5; New Englander, \$2.  
West Bronx, \$10; A. Malta, \$10; Brooklyn, \$5; Middlesex County, N.J., \$122. WE, Chicago, \$5; Westchester friend, \$100; MM, NY, \$10; Young progressive, \$2.  
Thiells, NY, \$2.50; LM, Chicago, \$10; Kingsbridge, Bronx, \$80; Summer workers group, \$66.  
Amalgamated group, \$40; L.H. Chicago, \$1; M. Bronx, \$5; LT, Cleveland, \$4. E. White, Boston, \$10; BH, Florida, \$10; HS, New York, \$10; Midwest Bronx, \$100.  
New York friend, \$10; New Yorker, \$1; FRN, New York, \$2; JB, Brooklyn, \$5. Manhattan friend, \$10; AS, New York, \$5; Friend of George Blake, \$5; Chicago, \$2; AB, NYC, \$25.  
Long Island City, \$10; SB, NYC, \$5; Moshula Parkway, Bronx, \$114; E. G. Flynn campaign, \$20.

Mail checks to Robert W. Dunn, Box 231, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y. or 35 East 12th St., New York, 3, N. Y.

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presents

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JOSEPH CLARK

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a discussion of the lessons of the uprising

SPEAKERS:

HERBERT APTHEKER

Historian and author

F. G. CLARKE

Socialist lecturer &amp; journalist

SUNDAY, OCT. 6, 8 P.M.

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FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OF PHILOSOPHY—Barrows Dunham, instructor—7:15-8:45 p.m.

THE CHANGING FACE OF AFRICA AND ASIA—Kumar Goshal, instructor—9:00-10:30 p.m.

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Office at above address will be open for registration Oct. 14-18

For additional information telephone GR 3-6264



# See Housing Bias Bill as Key Issue in City Vote

Despite frantic efforts at City Hall to "keep it out of politics," the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs bill against discrimination in housing bids fair to become the No. 1 issue in the New York City election campaign.

Mayor Wagner, who gave his support to the bill last spring, was evasive under newsmen's questioning last week. City Council majority leader Joseph Sharkey (D-Brooklyn) was equally so.

Replying to an impassioned plea for the bill's passage from one of its sponsors, Councilman Earl Brown, Harlem Democrat, the majority leader urged that the bill not be made "a political issue." Their debate took place on the Council floor at Tuesday's regular meeting.

**THE REAL ESTATE** Board has kept up a steady drumfire against the measure, flooding City Hall with inspired letters. The mail, according to sources close to the Mayor's office, is running three to one against the bill.

However, more than 40 major civic and labor organizations met with the Mayor last week, pointing out that hundreds of organizations are backing the bill. They are cited as having pledged word on the measure.

Two of the organizations back-

ing the Mayor, the City CIO Council and Americans for Democratic Action, are strongly behind the bill.

The ADA voted endorsement of Mayor Wagner at its state convention last weekend but declined to back its running mates, Council President Abe Stark and Comptroller Lawrence Gerosa.

The CIO endorsed the entire ticket headed by Wagner.

The AFL Central Trades Council endorsed the entire ticket, but declined to go along with the Democratic nominee running against minority leader Stanley M. Isaacs.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist leader who was nominated as an independent candidate on People's Rights Party petitions with more than 4,000 signatures, announced that her campaign would feature enactment of the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs bill. In a statement issued Monday at the time of filing her signatures she said:

"I intend to make prompt passage of the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs Bill a No. 1 issue."

## SERIES OPENS HERE WEDNESDAY

It's "Play Ball" this Wednesday, Oct. 2, at Yankee Stadium, as the New Yorkers, champs of the American League, meet the Milwaukee Braves, new king of the National League, in the first game of the World Series. Starting time is 1 p.m., and the action can be seen over TV, channels 4 and 11, and heard on NBC radio.

The second game will also be played at the Stadium. After a day off for travel, the Series will resume Saturday, Oct. 5, in Milwaukee's County Stadium. Starting time, 3 p.m. New York time, same TV and radio arrangements. The 4th game, and 5th if necessary will follow in Milwaukee on Sunday and Monday. If the Series is still going, Tuesday will be spent in travel, and action resumed for a 6th and 7th games at the Stadium on Wednesday, Oct. 12 and Thursday, Oct. 13.

## Tractor Plant Laying Off 3,000 Men

The Caterpillar Corp. has announced that 3,000 workers will be laid off at its giant Peoria, Ill., plant with operations to continue at a reduced level "well into 1958." The company said it is so overloaded with unsold stocks that the layoffs cannot be avoided.

Harmon S. Eberhard, president of the company, declares, however, that the firm expects 1958 sales to run above this year. This is undoubtedly an indication of the gains the company expects as a result of technological changes.

The auto industry, meanwhile, is tapering off 1957 model production with almost all General Motors models (except for Cadillacs) down for changeovers. Production workers who have been laid off are wondering how soon they'll be recalled.

One factor that may determine when new models will come off the lines is the speed with which unsold cars, reported to be 840,000 in the latest report, are disposed of.

The steel industry, too, is pretty much stuck at a level of 80 percent capacity, with no sign of an appreciable pickup expected from auto or farm orders. U. S. Steel has even announced new cutbacks and layoffs at its Torrance, Calif., plant. Four furnaces were cut, with indications that another one will be down by Oct. 12, according to company spokesmen.

Steel employment generally has been declining gradually in recent months. But even more serious "or tens of thousands of workers were the short weeks, usually four days.

Only the recall of some 500 workers of GM's Frigidaire Division countered the general trend. But this was only about 10 percent of the workers Frigidaire laid off since earlier this year.

Other layoffs reported included:

- General Electric's Erie plant, 285 in the coming weeks.

- A survey of tool manufacturers in Connecticut shows layoffs on a widespread scale, with some companies already dismissing employees, others planning to do so and many planning curtailed operations and shortweeks.

- General Electric of Bridgeport, after a chain of layoffs through the summer, indicated a layoff of 400 more workers before the year is out.

## Say O'Malley Will Announce Move Sunday

Brooklyn fans are expected to hear the bad news this Sunday, the last day in which the Dodgers can announce their definite plans for moving to Los Angeles. While nothing formal has been signed, those in the know say the apparent confusion, reviving Brooklyn hopes, is just a sham and a sop to outrage fan feelings. Owner Walter O'Malley, it is said, long ago decided to go to Los Angeles and look for the pot of gold at the end of the pay TV rainbow. It will be the first time in history a franchise ever moved from a city where it never failed to make money.

## An Important Political Discussion



BITTELMAN

WE BELIEVE Worker readers not familiar with the Daily Worker will be interested in an important series of articles starting Tuesday on questions now being discussed on the left.

Entitled "I Take a New Look," the series has been written by Alexander Bittelman, veteran Communist writer on many theoretical questions. Bittelman recently concluded a prison term on the Smith Act frameup, and this is his first public writing since then.

The topics include evaluation of the Communist Party crisis, the Welfare State, peaceful competition, and the relation of Marxism to the labor movement.

Worker readers can obtain a week's issue of the Daily Worker for 50 cents by mail during the Bittelman series.

## Polls Reopen to Finish Personal Registration

A total of 4,615 polling places will be opened by the Board of Elections at 7 A.M. tomorrow (Saturday) to complete the permanent personal registration of New York City's voters. Registration will continue through Oct. 12.

During the central registration period from May until August 558,874 citizens registered, an estimated 23 percent of the voters. It is believed that 3,000,000 voters will be registered during the final registration period.

Under the permanent system, voters once registered need not register again unless they change their address or fail to vote at least once every two years.

The polling places will be open Saturday and the final day of registration, Oct. 12, from 7 a.m. until 10:30 p.m. Next Monday, Sept. 30, and on Oct. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 the hours will be from 5:30 p.m. until 10:30 p.m.

There will be no registration on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 4 and 5, because of the Jewish holidays. Persons registering will be re-

quired to pick up PPR work sheets at the polling places, fill them out and present the sheets at registration tables in their election districts. There the data will be copied in the permanent personal registration records.

After the voter signs the record he will be given a PPR registration card indicating his voting district and bearing his signature. He will also be given a ballot bearing the insignia of the Democratic, Republican and Liberal Parties.

By marking and depositing this ballot in the ballot box, the voter will be enrolled in one of the three parties. Or if the voter prefers neither party and wishes to be listed as an independent he will merely leave blank the ballot bearing his name.

## Strontium-90 Contamination Rises in Japan

TOKYO — Japanese Academy of Science reports that the amount of strontium-90 in Japan created by H-bomb test explosions is increasing rapidly and may exceed the maximum permissible point in the very near future.

The scientists' findings show that strontium-90 in unhulled rice has increased ten times in the past year, and may reach the danger point in a year or two. Unhulled rice is eaten by poor peasants who can't afford to polish it.

Tests on lake water in Japan have shown that the amount of radioactivity in the water has increased from 7-8 count per minute a year ago to 37-38 per minute in August. Forty per minute is considered the safe limit. A summary of these and other findings by the Academy is being compiled by the Welfare Ministry and will be sent to the UN.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Coast Guard disclosed that on August 10 nine workers in the light houses service became sick after drinking highly radioactive rain water. The number of white blood cells in their bodies has decreased to almost half that of normal persons.

## HERE'S YOUR REGISTRATION FORM

NOTE: SHADED AREAS ARE FOR USE OF INSPECTORS TAKING REGISTRATION

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |                            |  |                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                 |  |                                                                                          |  |                                                                                     |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1. DID YOU PREVIOUSLY VOTE IN N.Y. STATE?<br>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  | 2. SURNAME                 |  | GIVEN NAME                                                                                                                                               |  | INITIAL                                                                         |  | 3. E.D. A.D. K.                                                                          |  | DATE OF REGISTRATION                                                                |  |
| 4. STREET ADDRESS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  | 5. ROOM, FLOOR OR APT. NO. |  | 6. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF NEXT ELECTION<br>(a) N.Y. STATE YRS. MO. DAYS<br>(b) CITY YRS. MO. DAYS<br>(c) E.D. OR YOUR PRESENT RES. YRS. MO. DAYS |  | 7. DATE OF BIRTH                                                                |  | 8. BORN IN U.S.A.<br>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>            |  | 9. SEX<br>M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>                     |  |
| 10. HEIGHT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  | 11. COLOR OF HAIR          |  | 12. COLOR OF EYES                                                                                                                                        |  | 13. MARRIED<br>SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/> |  | 14. WAS APPLICANT CHALLENGED<br>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> |  | 15. CHECK CARD EXECUTED<br>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 16. FILL IN ONLY IF APPLICANT DID PREVIOUSLY VOTE AT A GENERAL ELECTION IN THIS STATE.<br>IN WHAT YEAR DID YOU LAST VOTE AT A GENERAL ELECTION IN THIS STATE? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/><br>IF NOT, UNDER WHAT NAME DID YOU REGISTER? (PRINT) YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/><br>DID YOU THEN RESIDE AT YOUR PRESENT ADDRESS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/><br>IF NOT, FROM WHAT ADDRESS DID YOU VOTE? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/><br>TO BOARD OF ELECTIONS: INSERT PRIOR SERIAL NO. REGISTRATION HERE |  |                            |  |                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                 |  |                                                                                          |  |                                                                                     |  |
| 17. FILL IN ONLY IF APPLICANT DID NOT PREVIOUSLY VOTE AT A GENERAL ELECTION IN THIS STATE.<br>ST. ADDRESS BIRTHPLACE (IF BORN IN THE UNITED STATES) CITY, TOWN COUNTY STATE COUNTRY BIRTHPLACE (IF FOREIGN BORN)<br>NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER PROOF OF LITERACY LIT. CERT. OTHER<br>NATURALIZATION PAPERS YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |                            |  |                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                 |  |                                                                                          |  |                                                                                     |  |
| 18. TO BE FILLED IN WHERE APPLICANT PRODUCES NATURALIZATION PAPERS<br>PAPERS NUMBER ON PAPERS DATE OF PAPERS COURT<br>OWN <input type="checkbox"/> FATHERS <input type="checkbox"/> MOTHERS <input type="checkbox"/> HUSBANDS <input type="checkbox"/><br>CITY AND STATE NAME OF PERSON TO WHOM ISSUED IF NATURALIZED THROUGH HUSBAND, WAS APPLICANT MARRIED TO SUCH HUSBAND BEFORE SEPT. 22, 1922 YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>                                                                                                                                                           |  |                            |  |                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                 |  |                                                                                          |  |                                                                                     |  |
| 19. TO THE REGISTRATION BOARD: IF A FOREIGN BORN APPLICANT FAILS TO EXHIBIT NATURALIZATION PAPERS HE MUST EXECUTE AN AFFIDAVIT AS REQUIRED BY ELECTION LAW SECTION 170. WAS AFFIDAVIT EXECUTED? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |                            |  |                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                 |  |                                                                                          |  |                                                                                     |  |
| CANCELLATION DATE (FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)<br>REASON (✓) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7<br>ENTERED BY DEM.<br>OTHER REMARKS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |                            |  |                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                 |  |                                                                                          |  |                                                                                     |  |

This is a reproduction of the permanent registration form you will be asked to fill out when you register to vote. Registration begins tomorrow (Saturday) and continues to Oct. 12. Voters who register will be entitled to vote not only this November but in all elections thereafter with-

out registering unless they move or fail to vote at least once every two years. Filling out this duplicate of the registration form above now will help you speed up things when you actually register.